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Federal Council of the  
Churches of Christ in  
Annual reports of the  
Federal Council of the















OCT 25 1925  
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

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FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE  
CHURCHES OF CHRIST  
IN AMERICA

ANNUAL REPORT  
1925



105 EAST 22ND STREET  
NEW YORK





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# PART I.



## THE WORK OF THE YEAR





## INTRODUCTION

If it had been given to the group of Christian leaders who attended the Conference on Church Federation in Carnegie Hall, New York, in 1905, to pierce the future and to discern to what proportions their plans would grow in twenty years, few of them would have thought it credible. One cannot review the development of those two decades without feeling that something more than the hand of man has been behind it. "In the *Providence of God* the time has come more fully to manifest the essential oneness of the Christian Churches of America," was the initial declaration made in the Plan of Federation adopted at that time. Subsequent history has justified this faith.

Why has the Federal Council of the Churches commanded the abiding loyalty of thoughtful men and women during these twenty years? Not simply because the Council is a useful piece of machinery. That it is, but vastly more. It is, in its essential purpose, profoundly spiritual in character, a way of making clear to the world that, in spite of superficial differences, the Churches are truly one in all the deep realities that matter most. Through the Council they have been bearing practical testimony, through united service, to their common conviction that in Jesus Christ they all alike possess the one adequate resource for meeting the deepest needs of the individual and of society.

That a striving after practical unity is the clamant need of our day none can doubt. Our Protestant emphasis on freedom, which for four hundred years has so richly blessed the world, has had this one unhappy consequence: It has left the Body of Christ split into a host of separated fragments. A needless weakness both in our witness to the world and in our program for the world has been the result.

All our Churches, of whatever name, are trying to bear witness to the world that there is one God who is our common Father and one Lord who is the Saviour of all. This, we have been declaring, means that brotherhood, fellowship, unity, are the Divine will for humanity. But can we expect the world at large actually to believe this message of the Churches unless the Churches give evidence of really believing it themselves? And can the Churches be regarded by the world as truly believing it unless they know how to practice it in their relations to each other? The Churches earnestly desire to call

individuals, classes, nations and races into true fellowship and brotherly cooperation: can they hope to do so unless, in their own life, they show that trustful living together and working together are really practicable? It is too much to expect that the Churches will have their true power in rebuilding social and international relationships on a cooperative basis until they have solved these problems for themselves.

In their program of work also, the weakness of unrelated denominational activities grows daily more apparent. In the small town this is most obvious. What sorry inefficiency is exhibited by a half-dozen churches trying to eke out a competitive existence in a community where one strong church would give an immeasurably stronger ministry of Christian service! In the large city lack of cooperation is no less serious. No church knows for what section of the city it is responsible or whether any church is assuming a responsibility for a certain area. The result is that great areas, especially in the downtown and congested districts, are utterly overlooked, the Methodists assuming that the Presbyterians will care for them, the Presbyterians leaving it to the Baptists, the Baptists to somebody else. Most serious of all, in the community, the nation or the world, the Churches cannot strongly influence public opinion along Christian lines except as they act in a concerted and cohesive way. The inharmonious voices of many churches do not appear to be the voice of the Church at all. No thoughtful person can dispute the statement that "Protestantism must achieve an increasing unity or be content with a decreasing influence."

### An Expression of Growing Unity

Can we not preserve our cherished freedom and at the same time freely use it in the interest of a more united life and work? The conviction that such a blending of freedom and unity is possible is what led the Churches to the creation of the Federal Council. The growing realization of this ideal is what leads to their continued support of the Council. They believe that the *federal* way is the great method by which a larger unity is to be attained. They are trying to achieve in the religious realm what our forefathers brought about in the political realm, a free association based upon common interests and common goals. If Massachusetts and New York and Virginia had been expected to surrender any of the distinctive values that had come to them in the course of their history, we would not yet

have a United States of America. But in the development of an inclusive union, in which each preserved all its rich treasures from the past, a growing solidarity was possible. Not otherwise will it be in the Churches.

### A Laboratory for Needed Experiment

And in the Churches, as in the American colonies, it is a realization of great tasks to be performed which cannot be performed by isolated action that is the mightiest spur to federation. If the function of the Churches is exhausted in furnishing comfort and inspiration to the individual, unity will hardly seem a fundamental need. One man will find such help in the communion service of the Episcopal Church, another in the Quaker silence, another in the Methodist prayer-meeting. But if there is also the supreme goal of building the Kingdom of God in the whole life of the community, the nation and the world, then a consolidation of Christian forces is absolutely indispensable. It is related of a British prime minister that, when he desired to get his fellow-countrymen to give up a provincial outlook and think in imperial terms, he addressed Parliament in these words: "*Gentlemen, you must study larger maps!*" When we begin to examine the larger maps for Christianizing all our social, racial and international life, then federation is seen as an imperious call to the Churches.

S. M. C.



# CONSTITUENT BODIES of the FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

Created in 1908 by the official action of the denominations, in order "more fully to manifest the essential oneness of the Christian Churches of America in Jesus Christ as their divine Lord and Saviour and to promote the spirit of fellowship, service and co-operation among them."

Incorporated by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, April 12, 1924.

Northern Baptist Convention	Methodist Protestant Church
National Baptist Convention	Moravian Church
Free Baptist Churches	Presbyterian Church in the
Christian Church	U. S. A.
Churches of God in N. A.	Presbyterian Church in the
(General Eldership)	U. S. (South)
Congregational Churches	Primitive Methodist Church
Disciples of Christ	National Council of the Protes-
Evangelical Church	tant Episcopal Church
Evangelical Synod of N. A.	Reformed Church in America
Friends	Reformed Church in the U. S.
Methodist Episcopal Church	Reformed Episcopal Church
Methodist Episcopal Church,	Seventh Day Baptist Churches
South	United Brethren Church
African M. E. Church	United Presbyterian Church
African M. E. Zion Church	United Lutheran Church
Colored M. E. Church in	( <i>Consultative Body</i> )
America	

## A REVIEW OF THE YEAR

A review of the work of the Federal Council of the Churches gains its significance in the light of its contributions to these two cardinal purposes of the Council: First, it is a means of expressing to the world the inner unity that the Churches already possess; secondly, it is a laboratory in which the Churches are seeking collectively for the solution of difficult problems which none can solve alone. A careful examination of the reports of the various departments of the Council's work, as presented in this volume, will justify a growing faith in the usefulness of the Council in both these aspects of its influence.

It is an occasion for congratulation that the new incorporation of the Council, made possible by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New York (which became a law on April 12, 1924, and which is known as Chapter 131 of the Laws of New York) and completed by the adoption of the appropriate By-Laws by the Council as a whole at its quadrennial meeting last December, now gives the Council a thoroughly satisfactory legal status. Under these By-Laws, for the first time, the Administrative Committee of the Council now has a clearly defined position. The Administrative Committee (Article IV of the By-Laws) includes one delegate from each of the constituent bodies, named by the authority of those bodies; one representative of each agency of organized Christianity which the Executive Committee may enroll as in affiliation, cooperation or consultative relations with the Council; the chairmen of the commissions officially created by the Council, and members-at-large not exceeding fifteen. The Administrative Committee, thus constituted, has met monthly throughout the year (except in July and August) and has given most careful oversight to all the work of the Council. The attendance at these monthly meetings has been large and representative, on more than one occasion reaching fifty. A transcript of its actions throughout the year is submitted herewith to the Executive Committee for its review.

### The Evangelistic Note

Through the Commission on Evangelism, under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Charles L. Goodell, unfailing emphasis has been given to the rock-bottom necessity for a spiritual dynamic in the life of all the Churches and in every phase of their work. With our modern absorption in "service" and our rightful stress on the "Christian way of life," we are in peril

of forgetting that such a way of life is only an illusory ideal unless we can lay hold of superhuman resources of moral and spiritual power. To bear witness to the world that, through Christ, divine power is accessible to enable the individual and society to follow in Jesus' way is the transcendent imperative for the Church. That the Council is making a vital contribution at this crucial point is a reason for deep gratification. The coordination and re-enforcing of the evangelistic departments of the various denominations, as illustrated by the Conference on Evangelism at Northfield last June, and the support given to the new movement for personal work by laymen, are noteworthy illustrations.

### **The Educational Emphasis**

To the mistaken antithesis between evangelism and education the Federal Council has lent no encouragement. On the contrary, the Council has been making a fresh assertion of the view that Christian education is a supremely essential method of evangelism. It is not too much to say that during the past year the Council has emphasized education as in no previous year. Continuing its former cooperation with the International Council of Religious Education and the Council of Church Boards of Education, as official agents of the denominational boards in their respective spheres, the Federal Council has at the same time placed its own Commission on Christian Education on a stronger foundation by securing the services of Dr. B. S. Winchester as executive secretary. It regards its chief function as, first, magnifying the importance of education in the thinking and planning of the Church as a whole; second, helping the Federal Council to administer all of its many-sided activities in better educational methods; third, to accept the responsibility for such phases of educational work as are not now being carried on by any interdenominational agency. Of this last function, the work of the Committee on Educational and Religious Drama, which brings together those in various denominations who are especially concerned with a wider and wiser use of the dramatic method in religious education, is a significant example. So also are the projects of developing new programs of temperance education and of sex education.

### **The Place of Research**

The necessity for thorough-going and impartial research, if complex social questions are to be dealt with intelligently and effectively, is now generally accepted and the Research Department, under the direction of Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, has now



a well-merited place as an essential groundwork for the whole program of the Council. The most important part of its work is the publication of the weekly *Information Service*. This has come to be regarded as an authoritative and invaluable source of information on contemporary questions with which Christian leaders are concerned. Of its special bulletins issued during the year, the most important have been studies of the co-operative movement in agriculture and of the prohibition situation.

### Social Applications of the Gospel

The concern which the Council has shown from the beginning in making Christian principles regnant in our social life has been intensified during the year by the addition of James Myers as an associate to Dr. Worth M. Tippy in the Commission on the Church and Social Service. Coming from seven years' practical work in labor relations in a nationally-known industrial plant, he brings to the Council a new type of experience. Enlarged efforts to help the Churches contribute to the development of cooperation in industry are under way. The remarkably successful observance of Labor Sunday and the filling of most of the pulpits of Atlantic City with speakers on the Church and Labor at the time of the convention of the American Federation of Labor are outstanding achievements.

The extensive inquiry into the relation of the Churches to prisoners in county jails, now nearly completed, is an illustration of the many other important interests in connection with great problems of social welfare.

### Inter-Racial Brotherhood

In a day in which the relationship of the races is coming to be regarded as our most baffling problem, there is occasion for satisfaction in the way in which the Federal Council is helping the Churches to bridge racial chasms in America. The work of Dr. George E. Haynes as secretary of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations, with the cooperation of Dr. W. W. Alexander of Atlanta, has now a place of distinction in forward-looking religious and social movements. The development of local inter-racial committees, bringing together representatives of the white and the Negro races, has gone steadily forward. A happy indication of the confidence reposed in the Federal Council's program in this field is found in the fact that when the Harmon Foundation recently decided to establish a series of annual awards for meritorious achievements by the Negro race, it entrusted to the Commission on

the Church and Race Relations the responsibility for the administrative arrangements for carrying out the plan.

In another adventure in inter-racial understanding the Council has just completed the first year of experiment. After twelve months of finding its way, the Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians, under the executive direction of Rev. John W. Herring, has found itself occupying the strategic position in a pioneering enterprise the significance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. The response from Jewish leaders to these new efforts on the part of a Christian group to foster mutual appreciation and to bring a cooperative spirit to great social problems which concern both groups, has been gratifying in the extreme.

### World Peace

The past year has marked a new strengthening, both in the Council's program in behalf of international justice and goodwill and also in the forces available for developing a systematic interest in world peace throughout the Churches. Through the untiring efforts of Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, it has become possible to secure two associate secretaries for the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill. Rev. Walter W. Van Kirk is devoting his energies particularly to work among the young people of the Churches, seeking to make more effective the rising concern of youth for world peace. Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich has begun a similar program of voicing the interest of the women of the Churches in international goodwill and the abolition of war. The Federal Council now for the first time has what may be regarded as a measurably adequate staff for meeting its tremendous responsibilities in this field.

The most conspicuous evidence of the influence of what has been done in past years is found in the fact that most of the leading communions of the country now have official agencies to which the responsibility for peace activities has been definitely committed. This widening interest in the crusade for peace culminated in the Study Conference of the Churches on World Peace, held in Washington December 1-3, which brought together the accredited representatives of the various denominations for intensive study of the policies and programs which the Churches should follow.

No more notable evidence of the aroused interest of the Churches in questions of international peace could be found than their systematic and effective endeavors to create and express public opinion in behalf of the World Court. In these

days when advocacy of the World Court has become popular among all types of organizations, it is well to recall that the Churches have generally been regarded as the foremost champions of this step toward a judicial method of settling international disputes, and that the Federal Council, especially by its literature on the World Court circulated in great quantities in connection with Armistice Day observances, has been one of the most essential parts of the whole movement.

The strain on international goodwill created by the Japanese Exclusion Section of the new Immigration Law, and the unrest in China, have emphasized the significance of the Federal Council's work in behalf of better relations with the Orient. To both of these questions, the most careful study has been given. Sustained effort has been made to interpret to the country at large the moral issues involved in the discrimination against the Japanese, but without any present plan for seeking Congressional action. Concerning the situation in China, a thorough study was made and a public statement issued, expressing the deep concern of the Churches of America for justice and true friendship with China and for expressing these ideals in the removal, at as early a date as possible, of extra-territoriality and foreign customs control.

### Enlarging Fellowship

While the Federal Council of the Churches is a distinctively American institution, the influence which this cooperative enterprise of the Churches of America has exercised has transcended all national boundaries. The Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, held at Stockholm last summer, brought this fact into clearer light. Among the representatives of all the nations and of all the communions at this great gathering there was an intense desire to know about the history and program of the American Federal Council. The part played by the Federal Council in the preparation for this almost epochal conference was so great that a special report of the Conference is submitted as a part of the records of the Federal Council for the year.

The testimony of the delegates from the Churches of Central Europe at the Stockholm Conference revealed the far-reaching effect of the support given by the Federal Council to the Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe. The unique work done in Europe by Dr. Adolf Keller of Zurich, Switzerland, as the representative of the Federal Council, and by Dr. Chauncey W. Goodrich in America as secretary of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, has had two highly significant aspects. In the first



place, it has given financial support to church institutions in the nations whose economic life was so shattered by the aftermath of the war that outside assistance was absolutely indispensable. In the second place, the new knitting together of the Churches of Europe in the Central Bureau, under the stress of their common need, has greatly stimulated the movement for church co-operation and federation in the nations of Europe.

With the Eastern Orthodox Churches the tendency toward larger *rapprochement* continues in a quiet but steady way. The return of Dr. W. W. Peet, for many years the veteran missionary leader in the Near East, to the United States during the past year has been the occasion for his emphasizing strongly both the service already rendered by the Federal Council in extending the hand of fellowship to the Eastern Churches and the possibilities for deepening this service.

### Standing Committees

Some of the most important work of the Council has been done by committees which have attracted less attention in the public eye, but which have been dealing with matters of vital consequence to all the Churches. The Committee on Mercy and Relief, in accordance with instructions given by the Quadrennial Meeting of the Council in Atlanta, has been organized on a basis which should make it possible for it to function efficiently in the case of great emergencies involving extensive human suffering. The Committee on Religious Work on the Canal Zone has had the satisfaction of seeing the church at Balboa brought within sight of completion. The Committee on Financial and Fiduciary Matters has been rendering a notable service in directing public attention to larger support for the great philanthropic and benevolent programs of the Churches and their many agencies. The Editorial Council of the Religious Press has brought the editors of church publications into helpful conferences and has been the means of placing valuable material in the hands of religious editors on more than one occasion.

The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains has continued its work of supporting the chaplains in their ministry to the moral and religious needs of the men in the Army and the Navy. It has emphasized particularly the distinctively religious character of the chaplain's ministry in an effort to secure conditions which will not distract the chaplain from his true work. The question as to whether the present policy of the Churches with regard to the whole institution of the chaplaincy is the right one is before the Executive Committee for consideration at this session. Meanwhile, the Committee on Army

and Navy Chaplains has followed the principles which up to the present time have been generally accepted as governing its work.

### **Field Organization**

While the return of Dr. Roy B. Guild to the pastorate after his ten years of remarkable service in the development of local and state councils of churches has meant less progress during the past year in the number of new local councils, the reconsideration of present methods and policies throughout the year has resulted in a new plan which it is believed will greatly magnify in the future the program of the Federal Council in this field. Through a happy agreement between the present Commission on Councils of Churches, with Mr. Fred B. Smith as Chairman and Mr. Harry N. Holmes as Secretary, and the Administrative Committee of the Council, it is proposed that the work of helping to organize and sustain local and state councils of churches will, in the future, be a direct responsibility of the Federal Council itself, under the immediate supervision of the Administrative Committee. It is expected that the announcement of an Executive Secretary, who will function under this new arrangement, will be made shortly.

### **Washington and Western Offices**

The Washington and Western Offices have been maintained, although on a more limited program of activities than in other years, due to the resignation on account of ill health of Dr. E. O. Watson as Secretary of the Washington Office, and of Dr. Herbert L. Willett as Western Representative, on account of his extended visit to the Orient. At the Washington Office, Rev. W. L. Darby has been giving valuable service as Acting Secretary, while at the same time carrying on his work as the Executive Secretary of the local Council of Churches. In Chicago, Rev. Perry J. Rice has been the acting representative of the Council, rendering such service as was possible in connection with his own denominational responsibilities.

### **Relationships with Other Bodies**

The past year has been characterized by gratifying progress in moving towards closer working relationships with other interdenominational bodies. This has been in the direction of the policy emphasized by the Quadrennial Meeting at Atlanta, and the official action there taken looking toward the appointment of two joint committees. The first is studying a closer combination of the forces of the Federal Council, the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Mis-

sions. It has held frequent meetings during the early part of the year, with the result that it has presented to the Administrative Committees of the three bodies a tentative outline of a plan for a combination of the three bodies in such a way as to preserve the special responsibility of the home missions boards for the cooperative work in their own fields. The proposal now awaits consideration at the annual meetings of the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions.

The second joint committee, representing the Federal Council, the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions and the Council of Women for Home Missions, is considering the place of the life and work of women in relation to the total life and work of the Church. It has had the good fortune to secure from the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. the loan of the services of Miss Clarissa Spencer to carry on for a period of several months an intensive study of the whole question, with the cooperation of the Research Department of the Federal Council.

The relation of the Federal Council to the International Council of Religious Education occasions certain problems, so far as the relation of the local councils of religious education to the local council of churches is concerned. In view of the fact, however, that each local council of churches is a wholly autonomous body, whose policy is determined by the churches of the community, the working out of the wisest relationships has been largely a matter of local initiative and procedure. It is gratifying to record that in several of the larger cities of the country an arrangement has been reached which brings the Council of Religious Education into the closest sort of relationship with the Council of Churches, to the entire satisfaction of both groups.

The year has marked at least one new stage in the development of relationships with the Churches. The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in October, took a decided step in advance in its support of the Federal Council by instructing the National Council of the Episcopal Church to cooperate with specific departments of work of the Federal Council, including most of its important activities. Hitherto the relationship of the Episcopal Church had been mediated only through the Department of Christian Social Service of the Episcopal Council. The new commitment of the National Council of the Episcopal Church as a whole to cooperation with most of the program of the Federal Council is a reason for much encouragement, and indicates a growing confidence in the Federal Council on the part of the Churches.



In the matter of finance, the relationship of the constituent bodies to the Council still leaves much to be desired. The financial support given to the Council by official action of the constituent communions has shown substantial increases over the situation of four or five years ago, but it needs to be pointed out that the present provision of the denominations supplies hardly more than one-fourth of the officially approved budget of the Council. So long as this condition remains, the Council suffers a serious handicap, both because it is impossible to undertake important tasks urged upon the Council by its constituency and also because all the secretaries of the Council are compelled to spend a greatly disproportionate amount of time and energy in securing the resources for the program which has been approved.

Until the denominations can see their way clear to attaining at least measurably to the standard, set by the Council at the Quadrennial Meeting in Boston and reaffirmed by the Council at the Atlanta Quadrennial, of providing a budget of \$300,000, the Council will not be in a position to render the service which is rightly expected of it. The budget which is submitted to the Executive Committee by the Board of Finance has been kept within the present modest limits only by a severe cutting down of expenditures, including in many cases items of work already strongly recommended.

For the voluntary service rendered by a large number of leaders in all denominations the Council is deeply grateful. The chairmen of the commissions have given unstintingly of their personal time and service. In more than one case, even executive responsibilities have been assumed without any compensation whatever, such as the service rendered by Dr. Alfred W. Anthony as Chairman of the Committee on Financial and Fiduciary Matters, Dr. Roy B. Guild as Secretary of the Committee on Religious Work on the Canal Zone, and Dr. George R. Montgomery as Secretary of the Committee on Relations with the Eastern Churches. The time and energy given by Mr. Frank H. Mann as Treasurer of the Council in guiding the Council through most difficult financial problems is appreciated beyond all possibility of expression.

The officers of the Council would not disguise the fact that, in an enterprise such as that which the Federal Council of the Churches represents, there are many discouragements and difficulties that have to be faced. In spite of the demand throughout the Churches for larger unity, it is still true that the interdenominational movement is beset with baffling obstacles, both because of the inertia and indifference of great bodies of Christian people, and also because the present forms

of denominational organization do not always lend themselves easily to cooperative action. At the same time, those who have been most closely in touch with the Council share unbounded faith and confidence in what the Council, created by the Churches and sustained by them for nearly two decades, can mean increasingly to the Christian forces of America and of the world.

S. PARKES CADMAN,  
*President.*

JOHN M. MOORE,  
*Chairman, Executive Committee.*

JOHN A. MARQUIS,  
*Chairman, Administrative Committee.*

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,  
SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT,  
*General Secretaries.*

## EVANGELISM AND LIFE SERVICE

We hope it is no longer necessary to remind the Church that Evangelism is not a method but a spirit; that while there are many methods of development, there is but one spirit which must permeate all movements. So there is personal evangelism and social evangelism; there is the evangelism of the home and of the Sunday School. Certainly before Christian education can become the power which it ought to be, it must be vitalized by the evangelistic spirit. With this conception of the function of the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service we have sought to do our work.

Two duties were especially laid upon us at the Quadrennial session of the Federal Council. The first was to secure the largest possible fellowship and cooperation of denominational Secretaries of Evangelism and the Secretaries of City Federations, to the end that the work of the denominations might be most efficiently coordinated and that the right of way might be given in city federations for an evangelistic program in which all the churches could cooperate.

### Northfield Conference

In the fulfillment of this task, a meeting of the Secretaries of Evangelism and City Federation Secretaries was called at Northfield, where our Commission acted as host. A very large number of these Secretaries were in attendance and many who were in condition to judge intelligently in the matter said that nothing had been done by the Federal Council which promised such large cooperation in spiritual things for the entire country as this meeting. A strong Committee on Findings was appointed, which made a report of progress in a general outline which was adopted and sent throughout the churches. This report was in part as follows:

"During the past year there has developed in the communions comprising the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America an increased spirit of unity and a growing uniformity of method in the prosecution of their evangelistic work. The past year has been marked also by a notable increase of church membership on confession of faith, as compared with the low ebb of the previous year.

"We believe that this growing unity and common understanding is, in some measure, responsible for the richer harvests reported by the churches. For these and many other reasons, the Commission on Evangelism is led to believe that the time has arrived for the adoption of a common program to be presented by the evangelistic agen-

cies of the several denominations to their constituencies, with the strong expectation that all the churches will join in carrying it out, adapting it to their several needs but adhering to the following cardinal features:

### I. GENERAL PREPARATION

"All church leaders and all Christian people should be led to think and pray and work in terms of the whole Church as Christ sees it.

1. The denominational agencies should prepare and issue literature which completely outlines their evangelistic program and should see that it is placed in the hands of every pastor and his officers.

2. In the local church the plans should include:

- a. A personal preparation on the part of the pastor himself.

- b. A preparation by the pastor of a definite evangelistic program for the entire congregation for the year.

- c. A presentation of the plan to the officers and people in order to secure their hearty enlistment in carrying it out.

### II. THE PROGRAM FOR THE LOCAL CHURCH

1. The preparation of a complete constituency list, comprising the names of all in the community whom the church should seek to win.

2. The selection and training of church members for various forms of personal evangelistic service.

3. Special sermons on evangelism, to inform the people as to the real meaning of evangelism and to quicken their spiritual life.

4. The assignment of names from the constituency list to personal workers, with provision for regular reports by them.

5. A definite evangelistic objective to be placed before every organization in the local church.

6. Special responsibility to be placed by the church upon the young people for work to be carried on under their own leaders.

7. Such instruction of Sunday School teachers as will enable them to find the evangelistic note in the lessons.

8. The full use of the evangelistic possibilities in catechetical or communicant classes.

9. The conservation of church membership, and building them up in Christian discipleship.

10. A period of intensive evangelistic work as a climax to the year.

### III. INTERDENOMINATIONAL COOPERATION

1. In every community where there is a federation or council of churches, the evangelistic agencies of the denominations should lead their own churches into cooperation in a simultaneous program of evangelism. The impression of oneness thus produced is itself an element of evangelistic value. In communities where a pre-Easter program is agreed upon, all the denominational agencies should join in supporting it.

2. The churches should begin their program of evangelism in the early fall, giving special attention at this period of the year to a study of the parish, to a systematic visitation of the people, especially the unchurched, and to a Church Rally Day, preferably the second Sunday in October."

The Committee on Findings was asked to make a further report with a program of service which should cover the next



two years and to make a report at the meeting we are now holding in Detroit. This Committee, of which Dr. Mahy is Chairman, has been called together and is already considering the matter of a nation-wide program of evangelistic effort which shall cover the two ensuing years.

### Laymen's Movements

The other question which was presented at Atlanta was the encouragement of larger organization and greater effectiveness on the part of the laymen's evangelistic associations throughout the country. The matter of the great good accomplished by such organizations was set forth by the President and Vice-President of the National Christian Laymen's Association, Mr. M. L. Thrower of Atlanta and Mr. W. P. Fraser of Pittsburgh. The representation made by these gentlemen greatly thrilled the Northfield Convention. The Associations which these men represented have given themselves to work by laymen for laymen, with remarkable results. A large conference of ministers and laymen was held at Mountain Lake Park where special emphasis was laid upon Bible study and the formation of prayer groups in all the churches. Under the leadership of the Pittsburgh Christian Laymen's Association, a Conference and Retreat was held for the ministers and laymen of that city. It covered eight days—two for young people, two for ministers, two for women and two for laymen. The value of this Conference to the hundreds who shared in it and through them to the entire city of Pittsburgh and its suburbs would be difficult to estimate. Conferences of laymen have also been held in Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and other cities.

### Personal Evangelism

Perhaps nothing has served to emphasize more the importance of the attitude of our Commission concerning personal work than the present anxiety among the friends of prohibition. It now appears evident to all that legal enactments do not of necessity cause the triumph of the principles for which they stand. We are learning even in political matters that it is the individual conscience to which the final appeal must be made. In all moral matters we must reckon with the individual in the last analysis. Conscience is an individual and not a social matter and society wheels to victory or defeat around the action of the individual. We are therefore emphasizing *personal* evangelism as the hope of the church and of the world. Our methods and our literature all combine in this direction. We are sure that we do not progress from the mass to the individual but from the individual to the mass.

### Church Progress

In harmony with this principle just laid down, we find as we look over the history of the year in the matter of spiritual in-gathering, that the churches which have paid most attention to personal effort have the largest returns to show for their work. One of the outstanding victories which have culminated in this year is that of the Church of the Disciples. Five years ago they started a movement hoping to win a million souls for Christ in five years. A report just submitted shows a gross gain of 912,956. Dr. Jesse M. Bader adds: "It must be borne in mind that in no year of the five were reports given on more than 5,800 churches. If all the additions had been reported by all our 9,000 churches of the Brotherhood, there is no question but that the million has been passed." He reports the net gain for 1924-25 as 83,894, or a percentage of 5.8 per cent, which is much larger than any of the other leading denominations. The grand total membership for this church is now 1,530,068.

Many of the denominations report this year special success in evangelistic work. The Presbyterian Church is carrying the evangelistic message to every presbytery. There are already more than 300 ministers definitely enlisted for evangelistic work. A mass meeting in the interest of evangelism was held in connection with the late General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew recently took lay evangelism as the principal subject for discussion.

The Christian Church states that this was the best year in Evangelism for that denomination and makes the significant observation that the Board of Education had invited the Board of Evangelism to cooperate in institutes and other public meetings. In the United Presbyterian Church, the present year has been one of the best in the matter of additions to the Church. The Congregational Church reports that this was the best year in the history of the denomination. Methods were reported for the Methodist Church and for the Baptist Church showing increasing effort to reach with some effective evangelistic program every church in their connection.

### Evangelistic Visitation

The visitation of cities on the Pacific Coast by the Secretaries of Evangelism last January was especially noteworthy. It was the first time our Secretaries had visited these cities. They were visited in the following order: Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno, Los Angeles, Whittier, Pasadena and Denver. The messages re-

ceived from Federation Secretaries and ministerial associations in these cities expressed their great gratitude to our Commission and to the Evangelistic Commissions of the several churches for giving them such helpful service. It demonstrated the fact that nothing which our Commission has done has been of greater service to the country than these secretarial visits.

Our visits next January will be in the South. The Secretaries of Evangelism there have given us the heartiest invitation and promise every cooperation. We are planning to visit twelve cities beginning at Louisville, Ky., and ending at Miami, Fla. In addition to the cities named, the Secretary of our Commission has held services in New York City; Hartford, Conn.; Worcester, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Kankakee, Ill.; Augusta, Ga.; Tunica, Miss.; London, Canada; Columbia, S. C., and has spoken to the ministers of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia at summer schools. He also held summer conferences in New England and at the Pacific Palisades in California. He has addressed six theological schools and nearly a score of colleges and universities, and has sent out many sermons and addresses over WEAJ and WJZ, New York City.

### Literature

In order to make our Commission a distributing center for the best literature on Evangelism, we have secured from each denomination such booklets and tracts as they recommend and have put the Commissions of the churches in touch with this wealth of evangelistic material. There seems to be almost no phase either of method or of inspiration that is not presented in some of these leaflets.

We wish to call especial attention to The Fellowship of Prayer. Dr. C. E. Burton and Dr. F. L. Fagley have been largely responsible for this excellent booklet as it has been sent out for the last few years. We take great pleasure in expressing the obligation which we all feel to them for this service. More than 400,000 copies of this booklet were circulated last year and some 360 daily papers published each day the appropriate selection from the booklet. It is interesting to know that it was translated into Magyar and a request comes to us this year that a special edition of at least 5,000 copies be printed for distribution among these people.

At the request of the Northfield Conference, the Secretary has prepared a leaflet on The Constituency Roll.

### The Radio and Evangelism

In view of the great possibilities that are opened by the use of the radio, we would like to urge some arrangement for special broadcasting of messages distinctively evangelistic in spirit, including also the presentation of the great questions of moral and religious life in which the churches are especially interested. It would manifestly be more appropriate for the Federal Council to undertake this work than for one denomination to do so, although at present the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A. is giving a service of this sort which is greatly appreciated by the radio companies themselves.

WILLIAM HORACE DAY,  
*Chairman.*

CHARLES L. GOODELL,  
*Executive Secretary.*



## THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Important changes were made in the personnel of the Commission during 1925, including the election of Bishop Francis J. McConnell as Chairman. Dr. Samuel Zane Batten, Social Service Secretary of the Baptist Board of Publication, died on June 26, 1925. His was a distinguished career both as writer and speaker and in the national as well as the denominational field. He was one of the old guard of the Christian social movement in America, associated with Walter Raushenbush, Josiah Strong and Washington Gladden, and was one of the founders of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom. He entered loyally and heartily into the newer interdenominational cooperation and took great interest in the industrial conferences of the last five years.

A gift of \$7,000 by the Board of Trustees of the Universalist Convention for a Field Secretary became available early in the year. This gift represents largely the personal interest of Mr. Arthur Nash of Cincinnati and Mr. Robert E. Hicks of South Whitley, Ind., but is appropriated from the Five Year Program Fund of that church, a generous part of which is to be given to outside causes. This gift made possible the election of Rev. James Myers, Personnel Director of the Dutchess Bleachery, as Industrial and Field Secretary of the Commission. Mr. Myers began his service as of July 1, 1925, and was in the office during the absence of the Executive Secretary in Europe.

The resignation of Rev. Carl H. Barnett, Secretary for Community Relations, took effect on September first. He has given two years of valuable work in developing the Service Bureau for the local church and in the field of delinquency. He has about completed a book on the Jail which is to be used in extending the work of the churches into that field. During the Summer he completed a survey of the jails of Connecticut in cooperation with the Connecticut Council of Churches and social workers of the state who participated in the case studies.

Miss Elinor Henry, who has been in charge of the office for four years, resigned in June and was succeeded by Miss Helen Yergin, Office Secretary of the St. Louis Church Federation.

Community conferences were held at Indianapolis in February by Dr. Alva Taylor, Mr. Arthur Nash and the Executive Secretary, and at Utica, N. Y., during Holy Week by the

Executive Secretary. Mr. James Myers went to the Lake Junaluska Summer Assembly in July. Industrial conferences were held in Denver and Omaha November 28 and December 7, and arrangements for conferences are now under way in Chicago, Milwaukee and Appleton, Wis., Buffalo, and in the state of Florida during March. The Chicago conference will run a week, Buffalo eight days. At Buffalo, the experiment of a social mission set up on a large scale, but making use of the conference method and preceded by study groups, will be tried out. Two days each will be devoted to the relation of the church to war and to industry, and a day each to sex education and the home, the drink problem, and crime and juvenile delinquency. Special attention will be given to the spiritual aspects of social work and to street meetings. The Florida conferences have grown out of the unprecedented development of the state. A team of five or six persons, having special knowledge of phases of community organization and the ethical aspects of real estate promotion, will visit the major communities of the state under the joint auspices of the churches and the University of Florida. A part of the team will also spend a week in Cuba, holding social conferences under the direction of American missionaries.

At the request of the Missionary Education Movement the Commission arranged courses of lectures on interchurch cooperation and cooperative movements at Blue Ridge, N. C., and Silver Bay, N. Y. Dr. Charles H. Zahniser of Pittsburgh went to Blue Ridge and Rev. L. W. McCreary of Baltimore to Silver Bay. The lectures were financed jointly by the Missionary Education Movement and the Commission. It is planned next summer to add to the course a second in the social principles of Jesus with practical applications.

Arrangements were made in the spring at the request of the American Social Hygiene Association by which training for parenthood and the problems of the home will be taken into many of the field conferences, and systematic efforts will be made to inaugurate sex education and community prophylaxis under the guidance of field workers of the Association. A sum of money has been set aside by the Association for the experiment extending over a period of two years.

But little has been done of an aggressive character in the campaign for the Children's Amendment since the adjournment of the State Legislatures. The Amendment is at least temporarily defeated either by the negative votes of legislatures or by the refusal of one or the other House to concur. One effect of the agitation for the Amendment has been improved

legislation in Southern states, notably in Georgia and Florida. Some of the organizations associated for ratification are concentrating on protective legislation in backward states, while all are continuing the education of public opinion on the national problem.

Labor Sunday this year has had unusual significance. In the first place, the Message itself struck a popular note in advocating the necessity of industrial cooperation. The Message was prepared in good time and reached pastors at an earlier date than usual. The releases to the religious and daily press received large space and much editorial comment. An unusual effort was also made to get administrative contacts with pastors through the denominational departments of social service and directly through local Councils of Churches. The result was the greatest observance of the day in the history of Labor Sunday. The Industrial Review of the Year, prepared by the Research Department, together with the Message, were printed as an issue of the Information Service. The Industrial Review has become a permanent and invaluable feature of Labor Sunday.

Efforts were begun this year on the organization of great community services on Labor Sunday in large cities, and succeeded admirably in New York, Erie and Omaha. Through the efforts of the executives of the Commission, a notable service was held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, in which the authorities of the Cathedral, the New York Federation of Churches and the Federal Council of Churches cooperated. Bishop William T. Manning presided and the address was given by Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. The service attracted attention throughout the country, and marked a new period in the relationship of religion to the labor movement. This plan will be followed systematically the coming year.

Following the precedents of Buffalo, Portland and El Paso, the Industrial Secretary went to Atlantic City in advance of the meeting of the American Federation of Labor in October and arranged for the opening of pulpits to Christian leaders of labor and the denominational secretaries for social service. Seventy-five per cent of the pulpits, including all of the leading churches, were freely opened. The results were excellent. A new emphasis upon the religious meaning of the labor movement is appearing, and a new and greater confidence of labor in the church. The services are not partisan or controversial, and the speakers representing labor are proving effective and interesting.

The Commission, with the cooperation of the Research

Department, has in preparation important monographs and study courses for the practical use of the churches. They include the book on the jail, a study course on delinquency, a study in methods for the solution of unemployment, a study course on practical forms of industrial democracy, a monograph on prison labor, and another on industrial conflicts. A study is being made of forms of hospital service, undertaken in the first instance for the Washington Council of Churches, and a study of the mill village under the chairmanship of Dr. Alva Taylor has been begun.

The most interesting event of the year has been the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work held in Stockholm the latter part of August. The preparation of the report on the Church and Industrial and Economic Problems was committed to the Commission. The American reports, following the method requested by the International Committee, were not formulated statements of opinion but summaries of conditions and points of view in the United States.

Ten days before the meeting of the Universal Conference, commissions consisting of representatives from the various sections, met to digest the reports and to prepare reports for submission to the conference. The Executive Secretary was the American member of the commission on The Church and Industrial and Economic Relations. The commission were guests at Brandelsund, a country house or "castle," twenty-four miles south of Stockholm. When the report was made on the second day of the conference by the Dean of Worcester, the Executive Secretary was appointed to lead the discussion on co-operation in industry in its national aspects.

The reports of the conference are disappointing as statements of advanced opinion on industry, war, social work, the drink evil and subsidiary questions; but they are exceptionally interesting as representing a common mind which was largely achieved by the debates and personal contacts. For the first time in history the evangelicals got together to consider the pressing needs of society and they were joined by the Eastern Orthodox branch of the Christian church. Every effort was made to secure the cooperation of the Roman Catholic Church, but without avail.

The conference appointed a Continuation Committee and committed to it the organization of an Institute of Research for the study of the relation of the church to social problems, and the founding of an international journal of Christian social work. It was gratifying to the American delegates that the Federal Council's Department of Research and Education became the norm of the new Institute.



At the close of the Universal Conference, the Executive Secretary returned by way of England to Cherbourg. He participated in the Church of England's Industrial Christian Fellowship Crusade at Middlesbrough. These are like our Industrial Conferences but with important departures in method—notably in their emphasis upon street meetings. From Middlesbrough the Secretary went to Scarborough and sat through the opening days of the British Trade Union Congress. He also spent a month in England during June and July, giving attention mainly to the unemployment situation and the working of the Unemployment Insurance Act, in view of the fact that the Federal Council is being asked to support unemployment legislation in the United States.

FRANCIS J. McCONNELL,  
*Chairman.*

WORTH M. TIPPY,  
*Executive Secretary.*

## THE CHURCH AND RACE RELATIONS

The year just drawing to a close has exceeded all our expectations in the development of interracial goodwill. This is indicated in the rapidly increasing numbers of local interracial groups that have formed for the study of the problems of race relations; by the increasing expression of public opinion against mob violence and other forms of lawlessness; by the wider observance of Race Relations Sunday; by the enlarged attention being given to distinctive achievements among Negroes; by the reception given by delegates and the press to our National Interracial Conference; and by numerous other signs of the times.

The work of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations is divided into two general lines: (1) Educational publicity and (2) Promotion of interracial contacts and local programs of cooperative activities. The lines of work are developing in the following ways:

### *1. Local Interracial Conferences.*

During the year we have been receiving some of the impetus from conferences of previous years. For instance, in 1924 local interracial conferences were held in Cleveland, Ohio; Wichita, Kan.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Gary, Ind. In each of these localities except one, preliminary surveys of conditions and race relations were made before the conferences. The results that have followed through permanent interracial committees in these places have spurred other communities to seek such local conferences. This year we took a state as a unit and held six such local conferences in Illinois.

Following a well laid plan which included preliminary visits to nine Illinois cities (outside of Chicago) where there is a considerable Negro population by Rev. Irving K. Merchant, volunteer field representative of the Commission, we carried out a statewide campaign for the organization of local interracial committees and promotion of local interracial work. During the late summer and early fall preliminary interracial committees of white and colored citizens were formed, largely through local initiative in Danville, Peoria, Evanston, Quincy, Decatur and Champaign, Ill. From November 10-23, an interracial team consisting of Rev. Ralph C. McAfee, Secretary of the Kansas City Council of Churches; Rev. Ross W.

Sanderson, Secretary of the Wichita Council of Churches; Mr. Franklin O. Nichols, associate educational secretary of the American Social Hygiene Association; Rev. Irving K. Merchant, volunteer field representative for the state, and Dr. Will W. Alexander and Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretaries of this Commission, visited these cities. The Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A.'s, of the Chambers of Commerce, ministers of white and Negro churches, leaders of social agencies and leading white and Negro business and professional men joined in making these local conferences a success. The temporary committees in three cities made preliminary studies of their local conditions and in each city made all the arrangements for conducting the local conferences and the entertainment of the team. The enthusiasm in each city was high. From one to three sessions were held in each city, resulting in the beginning of a permanent interracial committee and the beginning of a program of local activities for better relations between the races.

## *2. National Interracial Conference.*

A National Interracial Conference was held jointly with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25-27. Many national organizations were represented, but the large majority of the delegates came from local communities where they had been dealing at first-hand with the problem of race relations in industry, housing, health, schools and colleges and other phases of life. There were 216 delegates—114 colored, 102 white—representing local committees, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Home Mission Boards, Women's Home Missionary Societies, bishops and other representatives of several white and Negro church organizations, Urban Leagues, branches of the N. A. A. C. P., Council of Social Agencies, newspaper and magazine representatives. The method of discussion was unique in that a set of questions on each topic was prepared with the help of many persons who knew the subject and these questions were mailed to delegates from four to six weeks before the conference. To guide the discussion of each topic a special committee of competent people had charge of the topic during the time it was before the conference. The discussion of each topic was supplemented by an address from an expert in the field and summarized in a report of each committee.

This conference, judging by letters from more than thirty delegates and by interviews with a number of white and Negro people who attended, achieved its purpose to a marked degree. It aimed "to enable white and Negro people from different communities who are wrestling with problems of

organization, methods, programs of improvement of interracial relations and community welfare involving white and Negro people, to exchange experiences with the help of experts along various lines." The following expressions of delegates after their return home indicate probably permanent results:

One wrote, "This first meeting, from the point of view of its influence on race relations, will be far-reaching." Another wrote: "In a general way, I thought I was somewhat familiar with the problem, but I found that it was infinitely more complex than I had ever dreamed. I learned much from the addresses and statements made from the floor by Negro delegates. They made me see another side of the picture." One prominent educator wrote: "In my view, a very great success. The absence of real racial spirit was very marked. . . . There seemed a general desire on all sides to reach such conclusions in all discussions as would help really to advance the general situation." A prominent minister, in a published statement in his home paper, said: "I came away brimful of plans and ideas for our local interracial commission's yearly program."

The verbatim report of the discussions and addresses of the Conference has been carefully edited by a committee and is now ready for the press. The interest of the delegates and organizations they represent is further shown by their contributing about one-half the cost of publication of this report.

### 3. *Participation in Other Conferences and Conventions.*

A Secretary of the Commission represented the interracial feature of Religious Emphasis Week in Des Moines, Iowa, February 14-20. Led by the Y. M. C. A. Religious Work Committee, the whole religious forces of that city united in meetings with luncheon clubs, and evening meetings in sections of the city. The race issue in America was touched on by nearly every one of the speakers at some of the public meetings.

During the summer Dr. Haynes attended and presented the cause of race relations at the following conferences:

*Association of Student Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., Camp Gray, Mich.*

A round-table discussion followed an address on the problems of race relations, particularly as they touch the student world.

*The National Board Y. W. C. A. Conference of Industrial Women, Nepahwin, Pa.*

Addressed the gathering which for the first time was composed of white and colored delegates.

*Conference of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, Olivet, Mich.*

This conference devoted one week out of four to Race Relations. About 120 representatives, including white and Negro Americans, 2 East Indians, a Mexican, a Persian, a Chinese, and an Armenian spent three sessions a day for a week in full round-table discussion covering many phases of race relations.



*Annual Convention of the National Negro Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.*

This group was addressed and supplied with literature from this Commission.

*Tenth Annual Anniversary of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, D. C.*

*National Baptist Convention, Baltimore, Md.*

Attended by Secretary of this Commission, and General Secretary Samuel McCrea Cavert—as official representatives of the Federal Council. Both were accorded time on the program and enthusiastically received by about 1,500 delegates present.

*Conference on American Relations with China, Baltimore, Md.*

#### 4. *Interracial Committees Organized.*

The interracial committees, made up as usual of representatives of the churches, social agencies, civic organizations, public schools and similar organized forces of the community have continued to increase in numbers this year.

With the committees organized in the North and West in 1924, the following cities, besides the many interracial committees in the South, now have interracial committees or commissions:

Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Cincinnati, O.  
Champaign, Ill.  
Cleveland, O.  
Danville, Ill.  
Dayton, O.  
Decatur, Ill.  
Denver, Col.  
Des Moines, Ia.  
Evanston, Ill.  
Gary, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Hartford, Conn.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Quincy, Ill.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Toledo, O.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Wichita, Kan.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Youngstown, O.

By resolution of the State Legislature in Maryland an Interracial Commission was appointed by the Governor to make a study of conditions and present recommendations to the Governor and Legislature in 1927. At their request the Secretary of the Federal Council's Commission met with the leaders of this state movement and assisted in working out a tentative program.

#### 5. *Marshalling the Churches Against Lynching.*

We have continued with effective cooperation of other organizations to press our campaign for a lynchless land. Our annual Non-Lynching Honor Roll, which classifies each state according to the number of years it has been free from this atrocious evil received nation-wide newspaper space and edi-

torial comment in 1925. *The Literary Digest* of July 25, for the second time, gave a page to the Honor Roll, quoting extracts from leading newspapers. Undoubtedly a very important factor in the remarkable reduction of the number of victims of lynching from 57 in 1922, 32 in 1923 and to 16 in 1924 has been the influence of the churches. The lynching record, numbering 16 victims in 1925, shows us that the battle between the law and the mob is still on. All the victims in 1924 and 1925 were Negroes, so the matter is now fully a race relations problem.

### *Increasing Tension in Northern Cities.*

One of the striking developments of the year has been the growing tension in three or four larger Northern cities arising largely out of the housing situation. This has been notably in Cleveland, Kansas City and Detroit. In the latter city violence and bloodshed occurred to the extent that eleven Negro citizens have been put on trial charged with murder. This points to the imperative need for this Commission through its local committees to take up the housing situation the coming year.

### *6. Race Relations Sunday.*

As a means of promoting contacts of white and colored groups under the best and most amicable circumstances, this day continues to grow in popularity with increasing numbers of churches and communities all over the country. The year 1923, when the day was initiated, it was observed widely in the East and Middle West; in 1924 its observance increased as far west as Los Angeles, Cal. This year it was observed also in the South as in Galveston, Texas, where white and colored worshipers attended a service in Trinity Episcopal Church, addressed by both white and colored speakers and with music from the choir of a colored Baptist church. The second year of this observance we printed 5,000 leaflets; for the 1925 observance 10,000 copies; for February 14, 1926, we have published 15,000 of a sixteen-page pamphlet. In Cincinnati this year a special pamphlet for local use entitled "Talking Points on Race Relations" was issued. About 500 copies were distributed to group leaders and speakers and a white and colored minister gave preliminary announcements and discussion of the significance of the day over the radio a week beforehand.

Of special significance for this year and for the observance in 1926 is the broadening of the exercises to include relations

of Jews and Christians, of whites and Indians, whites and Mexicans in the United States, and of Orientals as well as of Negro and white Americans.

### 7. *Publication of Educational Material.*

During 1925 the following publications were prepared to be published during the current year:

Race Relations Sunday Pamphlet .....	15,000 copies
Better Houses for Negro Homes .....	3,000 copies
Economic Progress in the Life of Negroes (in preparation) .....	5,000 copies
A Crusade for Brotherhood .....	5,000 copies
Report of the National Interracial Conference .....	1,000 copies
The Law vs. the Mob .....	15,000 copies

Each of these pamphlets has been prepared in response to the many requests for information on the topics they cover. For example, the pamphlet on housing projects aims to answer the question of what can be done to improve the bad housing conditions among colored people. This pamphlet brings together the best experience from many localities of successful housing projects by industrial concerns, philanthropic housing organizations, building and loan associations, etc.

The pamphlet on "The Law vs. the Mob," prepared by Prof. Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee, is the third in a series on this subject. This pamphlet has analyzed the legal enactments on the subject, the various typical experiences where lynchings have been prevented, and the figures and facts in connection with the prevention of lynching over the past ten years.

In cooperation with the Federal Council's Department of Research this Commission has continued to prepare about every six weeks special Race Relations Numbers of the *Information Service*.

### 8. *William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement.*

Through the generous interest, initiative and donation of Mr. William E. Harmon of New York, through the Harmon Foundation, the William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement have been started. This Commission was requested to take executive direction of offering the awards, consisting of seven first awards of \$400 and gold medal and seven second awards of \$100 and bronze medal in seven major fields of achievement, namely: Literature, Music, Art, Industry or Business, Science or Invention, Education, Religion,—with an eighth award of \$500 and gold medal

in Race Relations. The first seven awards are to be open annually, beginning January 1, 1926, to Negroes of American residence, male or female, who have made within the twelve months preceding June first of each year, an outstanding achievement in either of these seven major fields. The eighth award is open to any person, white or colored, of any age, male or female, who has made the greatest contribution during twelve months ending June first of each year, toward improving the relations of white and Negro people in America. These awards will be offered annually for a trial period not exceeding five years and it is the hope of the donor that they will prove so satisfactory in results as to justify his continuing them and making them permanent.

### 9. *Finances.*

We have had larger receipts this year than any previous year, \$11,514.10, but our expenses have unavoidably been somewhat larger, \$13,324.52. The budget for 1926, as submitted to the Executive Committee of the Council, provides for an additional full-time Secretary, if we can raise the necessary money. This is imperative because the demands from the field are increasing, even without any prompting from headquarters, faster than we can meet them. We should have more visitation of the localities that have already begun work. The requirements at headquarters are now beyond the power of our present staff.

### 10. *Plans for 1926.*

1. Additional local interracial conferences in cities in Pennsylvania and probably Ohio.
2. Organization of interracial committees in about six additional cities.
3. Further extension of the series of educational pamphlets and leaflets completing those already in preparation and in press.
4. Greater effort in the church campaign for a "lynchless land in 1926."
5. Preparation and promotion of plans for Race Relations Sunday, 1927.
6. Continuance and enlargement of the special Race Relations Numbers of the INFORMATION SERVICE.
7. Full development of the plan for the William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement for January 1, 1927.
8. Consideration of the housing situation in cities where there is discrimination and ill feeling in this connection.

Every phase of the work the past year has been going rapidly ahead. The scope and character of the work, especially the educational literature, the interracial conferences and the permanent interracial committees are concrete evidences of the



growing strength and utility of applied brotherhood in race relations in America. Our work has been noted with favor by those in other countries faced by similar problems. Confidence in the influence of the Church in its ability to apply the gospel of goodwill has shown decisive growth.

GEORGE C. CLEMENT,

*Chairman.*

PETER AINSLIE,

*Chairman Executive Committee.*

GEORGE E. HAYNES,

WILL W. ALEXANDER,

*Secretaries.*

## INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND GOODWILL

The outlook for permanent world peace begins to look brighter. Many events, religious and secular, national and international, give cause for rejoicing. A new hope, a new mind and a new purpose among the nations are beginning to appear. Constructive political agreements of great promise are taking shape. The Churches are awaking to their international responsibilities and duties.

### Church Committees

Among the signs of progress is the growing number of Communions which have their own Commissions, Committees or Departments to deal with the questions of world justice and peace. So far as information has come to our office, the following bodies have such Committees.

Church of the Brethren	Primitive Methodist Church
Northern Baptist Convention	Protestant Episcopal Church
Christian Church	Reformed Church in America
Churches of God in North	Reformed Church in the U. S.
America (General Eldership)	Seventh Day Baptist Churches
Congregational Churches	United Presbyterian Church
Disciples of Christ	New England Yearly Meeting of
Five Years Meeting of Friends	Friends
Friends General Conference	Southern Baptist Convention
The Religious Society of Friends	Reformed Presbyterian Church
of Philadelphia and Vicinity	in North America
Methodist Episcopal Church	American Unitarian Association
Methodist Episcopal Church	Universalist Church
South	Mennonite Church in the U. S.
Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.	and Canada
Presbyterian Church in U. S.	

Another reason for great encouragement is the increasing number of local Councils of Churches that have Commissions on International Relations which are carrying forward effective programs.

### The Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace

Early in the year plans began to take shape for a Study Conference to be held under the auspices of the Denominational Peace Committees. A large "Committee of Arrangements" was formed, with an Executive Committee, of both of which Bishop McDowell was chosen Chairman and Dr. Gulick Secretary. Three Commissions were set up to prepare the respective sections of a "Syllabus of Topics, Problems and Suggestions" for the Conference. The Conference was held

in Washington, December 1-3, with a total membership of some 200 officially designated representatives of the thirty denominations participating. See pages 163-168 of this volume. The findings of the Conference constitute the basis of the forward nation-wide educational campaign which it is expected will grow out of the Conference.

### Other Important Conferences

The year has been noteworthy because of many significant conferences on international matters. They indicate a rising tide of public interest in world problems. Among them the following should at least be mentioned:

*The Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.* A Conference of some 500-600 women representing nine women's organizations interested in world peace, among them the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions, held in Washington in January, 1925.

*The Institute of Pacific Relations,* held in Honolulu in July. A Study Conference composed of about 150 members from Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Canada and the United States.

*The Institute of International Politics,* held at Williamstown in August, continuing similar Institutes of previous years.

*The Second Institute of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation,* held in Chicago under the auspices of Chicago University.

*The Institute of International Relations from the Christian Point of View,* held at Chautauqua in July, under the auspices of the Federal Council's Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and with the assistance of the Chautauqua Institution. This is the third year of this series and was pronounced by Dr. Bester the best of the three.

*The Baltimore Conference on the Situation in China,* held in September, when some two hundred men and women especially familiar with conditions in China exchanged views and brought together a vast amount of up-to-date information.

*The Conference on China,* held in New York in October, by the Secretaries of Boards of Foreign Missions in consultation with returned Missionaries and Chinese.

### The Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work

During the summer five of the Federal Council Secretaries visited Europe in connection with the Universal Christian

Conference on Life and Work, held in Stockholm in August. Dr. Macfarland also made an extensive visit to the smaller countries of central Europe, establishing contacts of great value for the international relationships of the Commission. Mr. Van Kirk attended not only the Stockholm Conference but also the Conference in Edinburgh of the International Educational Associations. Dr. Tippy took an important part in the Stockholm Conference in connection with discussions on the Social program of the Church.

Dr. Gulick, as Secretary of the Commission on International Relations of the American Section of the Life and Work Conference, prepared the report of that Commission. At Stockholm he was made Secretary of the special Commission on the Church and Race Relations and prepared the report of that Commission.

Dr. Gulick also spent two weeks at Geneva on the return trip, attending the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The Message to the Churches of the Stockholm Conference closed with this significant appeal:

"We summon the Churches to share with us our sense of the horror of war, and of its futility as a means of settling international disputes, and to pray and work for the fulfilment of the promise that under the sceptre of the Prince of Peace, 'mercy and truth shall meet together, righteousness and peace shall kiss each other.'"

While lacking a direct and specific call for the outlawry of the war system, which had been so greatly desired by the American and British sections, this paragraph enlists the united forces of Christendom in the establishment of peace on earth. This step is but the beginning of a new world policy for the Christian Churches. Hereafter they will speak more boldly on all international questions. The Church is determined to sit no longer on the side lines while selfish politicians misrepresent us. The issue is clearly drawn. The Church must conquer in the name of Christ or be conquered. The former alternative is becoming the program of a world-wide Christianity.

### The Fall Campaign

Early in September the Commission sent out to the Churches the call to observe Armistice Day (November 11) and Armistice Sunday (November 8). A two-color, eight-page document was prepared, entitled "America's Choice," which emphasized the alternatives: "*Either* whole-hearted and full international cooperation for World Justice, World Security and World Peace; *Or* Growing International Illwill, Suspensions, and Self-



ishness, with increasing War-preparations, War-budgets, War taxes, *and* ultimately another war."

The importance of making one more intensive drive to secure America's adhesion to the Permanent Court of International Justice was suggested as the immediate concrete issue before the nation. The closing paragraphs stating the reasons for America's entrance into the World Court read as follows:

"The Churches recognize the national right of self-defense. They do not oppose the army and navy under existing world conditions, nor seek their abolition. But they contend that national security and prosperity will be more surely achieved by reliance on the processes of international understanding, conciliation and cooperation for world peace, than by reliance on brute force. They believe in working with utmost zeal for these great constructive policies and institutions of world justice and peace.

"The goal of Christian ideals and effort is to make war illegal and practically impossible through the creation of the right spirit, the right institutions and the right procedures. War should be outlawed. Disputes between nations should be settled by means always and only peaceful. This is our goal. We must move toward it step by step and as rapidly as possible."

### New Church Resolutions on War and Peace

Notwithstanding the many ringing resolutions passed by the Churches during 1924, not a few have felt it necessary to voice their convictions afresh. The following sentences from three of the most recent actions indicate the way the tide is running:

#### **Methodist Episcopal: (North-East Ohio Annual Conference)**

"WHEREAS, By the united judgment of Christian leaders everywhere, war today is recognized as our most colossal and far-reaching social sin; and

"WHEREAS, Our own Methodist Episcopal Church has declared through its General Conference that war 'is the supreme enemy of mankind';

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the North-East Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church that the day has come when our Methodist Episcopal Church, as part of the Church Universal, the Body of Christ in the World, should in its corporate capacity refuse to sanction or support any future war.

"AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That, recognizing the great Protestant principle of individual judgment in matters of personal conduct, we do not presume to pass judgment upon the right of any individual, in the event of war, to follow his own enlightened conscience, whether it take him into the forces of armed defense or into the ranks of conscientious objectors."

**Protestant Episcopal:**

"RESOLVED: That this Convention register its conviction that unless civilization can destroy war, war will destroy civilization. We believe that a warless world is a possibility; that life based on the spirit and principles of the Prince of Peace, so far from being visionary, contains the only practical method of security for the future. We regard this work not only as a corporate responsibility of the whole Church, but as the individual duty of every Christian citizen. . . .

"We assert our solemn judgment that aggressive warfare is a crime on the part of a nation and so to be held by followers of Christ who has commanded that we make disciples, not enemies, of the peoples of the world. We thank God and take courage as we see the nations through their authorized representatives in conventions, assemblies and conferences agree on plans for disarmament, for guarantees of security and for the creation of the machinery of Courts by which arbitration shall take the place of force. We believe these are steps in the realization of the hopes of the people of the nations for a permanent peace, and pledge our best endeavors and constant prayers that God may touch the hearts of mankind with the spirit and understanding of brotherhood."

**Congregational:**

"WE BELIEVE in making the social and spiritual ideals of Jesus our test for community as well as for individual life . . . and in the development of a new and better world social order. Translating this ideal . . . into international relations means:

"(1) The removal of every unjust barrier of trade, color, creed and race, and the practice of equal justice for all nations.

"(2) The administration of the property and privileges within each country so that they will be of the greatest benefit not only to that nation but to all the world.

"(3) Discouragement of all propaganda tending to mislead peoples in their international relations or to create prejudice.

"(4) The replacement of selfish imperialism by such disinterested treatment of backward nations as to contribute the maximum to the welfare of each nation and of all the world.

"(5) The abolition of military armaments by all nations except for an internal police force.

"(6) That the church of Christ as an institution should not be used as an instrument or an agency in the support of war.

"(7) A permanent association of the nations for world peace and good-will, the outlawry of war, and the settling of all differences between nations by conference, arbitration, or by an international court."

**Evangelical Synod of North America:**

"WE DECLARE our conviction that international warfare and the Gospel of love and Brotherhood which we profess are incompatible. The methods used and the passions aroused by war both outrage Christ's conception of a Kingdom of God in which men shall trust, love and forgive one another. We therefore pledge ourselves to support every movement which looks toward an organization of the nations for the elimination and outlawry of war; and to use every means to create the spirit of international good will among our people. We furthermore declare that we will not, as a Christian Church,

ever bless or sanction war. We make this declaration of abstention as a Christian communion and do not intend it to bind individuals unless and until they accept it personally. We do mean it to commit our Church to the fundamental proposition that to support war is to deny the Gospel we profess to believe."

### **The International Outlook in Europe**

Dark clouds were lowering on the horizon as the year opened twelve months ago. The high hopes that had been aroused by the Geneva Protocol (October, 1924) with its specific plans for the peaceful settlement of every international dispute, for mutual guarantees of security, and for early and general disarmament, were beginning to be discredited by rumors of the unwillingness of Great Britain to ratify that Protocol. But in September the Assembly of the League of Nations made it clear that although the Protocol "was sleeping, it was not dead," and the Locarno treaties of October showed that, guided by the initial proposal of Germany and by the helpful cooperation of Great Britain, France and Italy, the principles and procedures of the Protocol were accepted in regard to the principal danger spot of Europe. The five treaties negotiated at Locarno give promise of permanent peace between France and Germany, guaranteed by Great Britain and Italy, and between Germany and Poland and Germany and Czechoslovakia. The willingness of those powerful nations of Europe to agree in advance to the peaceful settlement of every dispute, whatever its nature, sets a high standard to other nations.

The black and ominous war cloud that suddenly loomed up in the Balkans in October was dissipated in remarkably short time, thanks to the existence of suitable and effective international machinery and technique for peace.

### **China and the Nations**

The smoldering flames of discontent in China at her position as she faces the nations of the West, blazed up with vigor in connection with the tragic shooting of unarmed students in Shanghai in May. China's appeal to the conscience of the world is beginning to bear fruit. Many important religious and secular bodies in the United States and England have spoken in no uncertain voice, calling for a new international policy of respect, friendship and goodwill in dealing with China.

The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council adopted in October a statement on the "Crisis in China" which was officially presented to Secretary of State Kellogg and also given in full to the public. This document of eight hundred words—too long to quote here in full—reviewed the complex situation and closed with the following recommendations:

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, therefore, urges all Christian people to join in creating a public opinion which will stand unequivocally for the abolition of extra-territoriality, will favor the restoration of tariff autonomy to China, and will invite the Chinese government and people to cooperate in working out as promptly as possible practicable programs for securing these and other needed changes.

"We believe that our government should act in concert with the other nations, and use its full influence to that end; if, however, international agreement should prove impossible, we urge our government to act independently in assuring full justice between the United States and China."

As this eventful year closes two significant conferences are being held in Peking, one to deal with the tariff questions, the other with those of extra-territoriality. The results of these conferences are not yet fully known. The mere fact, however, that they have been held is significant of the readiness of the nations to respond just so far as possible to China's desire to recover the full status of equality and sovereignty in her relations with the nations. The chaotic condition in the internal politics of China, however, is a serious obstacle to the full and early realization of her desires. On the whole, nevertheless, the outlook is promising.

### American-Japanese Relations

Early in the year we were hearing much of the plans for the Hawaiian maneuvers and for the trip of the navy to Australia, in order, as alleged, to gain experience for guidance in case of a war in the Pacific. When the maneuvers came off, the newspapers of the country were flooded with "big navy" propaganda put out by the scores of newspaper men who had accompanied the fleet. The country was duly informed about the essential defencelessness of the Islands, the need of more big guns, more aviation fields, more dredging of Pearl Harbor and more men in the permanent garrison. It looked to many observers as though the principal purpose of the Hawaiian maneuvers was to prepare for a raid on the United States Treasury. Had the real purpose been preparations for war, the vast publicity program would hardly have been needed.

Fortunately for international relations, the Japanese Prime Minister Kato, Foreign Minister Shidehara and Admiral Okada, Commander-in-Chief of the navy, all took a very sensible attitude and declared that American-Japanese relations were wholly friendly and that, since fleets must maneuver, there was no reason why the American fleet should not carry out its practice and its war game around Hawaii. Apparently no untoward international event resulted.



During the year the Japanese immigration question has received little or no attention. By both Governments it has been treated as a "closed incident." While expressions of deep pain and resentment at the humiliation which Japanese feel has been placed upon them have been uttered by many private citizens, and while many Americans have expressed the belief that ultimately some change will have to be made in the exclusion law, no political campaign has been made to secure action by Congress. It has been quite evident that the present Congress was not at all likely to see the wisdom or the need of a change and that an effort to secure action might be worse than useless. It is somewhat amusing, however, to note the feverish activity of certain anti-Japanese agitators, who have been telling their constituencies quite vociferously that the Federal Council is carrying on a nation-wide campaign to approach Congress this winter to put Japan under the quota. As a matter of fact the Federal Council's interest has been directed wholly to general educational efforts, seeking to make clear what are the fundamental principles and issues at stake in the present situation.

### Militarism in the United States

Whether or not the spirit of militarism exists in the United States is a matter of opinion depending on definitions. Certain it is, however, that a considerable section of our people think of international relations and especially of national security in terms nearly, if not exclusively, of military power. They put little or no confidence in international goodwill, justice, conciliation and friendly helpfulness. They even stress the need of more military training and equipment as the most important matter.

President Coolidge's refusal in May to support the proposal of the General Staff of the Army to use Armistice Day (November 11) as our National Defense Test Day was a notable rebuff to the militaristic viewpoint and spirit.

But a still more striking exhibition of his attitude toward militarism was his address to the American Legion in Omaha (October 6) from which a few sentences deserve a high place in this survey of the year:

"Our people have had all the war, all the taxation and all the military service that they want. They have therefore wished to emphasize their attachment to our ancient policy of peace. . . . We are conscious that no other nation harbors any design to put us in jeopardy. It is our purpose in our intercourse with foreign powers to rely not on the strength of our fleets and our armies but on the

justice of our cause. . . . Our institutions are founded not on military power but on civil authority. . . . It is for this reason that any organization of men in the military service bent on inflaming the public mind for the purpose of forcing Government action through the pressure of public opinion is an exceedingly dangerous undertaking and precedent. . . . National defense should at all times be supported, but any form of militarism should be resisted. . . . No nation ever had an army large enough to guarantee it against attack in time of peace or to insure its victory in time of war. No nation ever will. Peace and security are more likely to result from fair and honorable dealings . . . than by any attempt at competition in squadrons and battalions."

### **The Reorganization of the Commission**

With the new Quadrennium, a new Commission was formed in accordance with the provisions adopted at Atlanta. By these provisions, denominations having Peace Committees nominate for membership in the Commission two representatives and one additional representative for each half million church members beyond the first half million. Other denominations are asked to nominate one representative each. The Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions and the Council of Women for Home Missions each nominate three representatives. The Commission thus constituted is authorized to nominate for membership at large persons "peculiarly qualified to aid the Commission in its work," the total number not to exceed one-half of the denominational representatives.

In harmony with plans for the expansion of the work of the Commission the Reverend Walter W. Van Kirk was secured in September as Associate Secretary. His special area of duties will be to make contacts with and to speak for the young people in our churches. In November Mrs. J. W. Emrich began her service as Associate Secretary to speak for and represent the vast throng of women in our churches who are working and praying for world peace.

### **Cooperation with the World Alliance**

No report of this Commission would be adequate that did not acknowledge with appreciation the close and friendly cooperation between this Commission and the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches. In order to keep the connections close and to prevent needless overlapping and reduplication, the secretaries of the two bodies have frequent meetings and in addition a meeting of the Nexus Committee is held three times a year. This consists of all the officers and designated representatives of the Administrative Committee, the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance. Acknowledgment should also be made of the generous financial aid given this Commission by the Church Peace Union.

### Special Committees

In addition to the general work of the Commission, carried on by the Committee of Direction, four special committees deal with distinct questions. The Committee on Relations with the Orient (Dr. James H. Franklin, Chairman) deals with all matters affecting American relations with any of the countries or peoples of the Far East. The area of work of the Committee on Relations with Mexico (Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, Chairman) is indicated by its name, as is also that of the Committee on Slavery and Labor Conditions in Africa and Elsewhere (Dr. William Horace Day, Chairman). The Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians (Dr. Alfred Wms. Anthony, Chairman) was formed more than a year ago and has had so important a task to perform that a full time secretary has been secured, Rev. John W. Herring. A separate report of this work is presented by this Committee.

### Publications

The Commission has as hitherto issued a number of informative documents, embodying its program and messages with concrete suggestions to churches and individuals, and they have borne the following titles:

*"The 1925 Program of the Federated Churches for a Warless World."* This document contained the actions adopted by the Quadrennial Meeting at Atlanta, Georgia.

*"A Message to the Churches,"* prepared with special reference to the annual meetings of the Commissions held in May and June.

*"A Five Point Program for Churches—Working for a Warless World."* A leaflet of suggestions for the local church.

*"America and Asia—What Policies Should America Adopt?"* A statement by the Administrative Committee of the Council, appraising the situation created by the Immigration Act of 1924.

*"The Churches of America and Armistice Day,"* already described in a preceding paragraph.

*"A Memorial Armistice Day Service."* A musical service with pageant features, especially prepared by Professor H. Augustine Smith.

*"International Goodwill,"* a bi-weekly bulletin of information on the activities of the Churches in the Crusade for a Warless World.

*"International Christian Movements."* This is a volume of 200 pages, by a score of writers, dealing respectively with the

many movements described, edited by Dr. Charles S. Macfarland.

### **Codification of International Law**

This record would not be complete without at least brief reference to the participation of our Chairman in the work of the League of Nations' Commission for the Progressive Codification of International Law, of which Commission he is a member. In this connection Mr. Wickersham spent toward a month in Geneva (February, 1925), and brought back with him much enlightening information.

### **The Welsh Memorial**

Among the striking features of the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee at Detroit, December 9-11, 1925, was the formal presentation to the Federal Council of the Memorial from the Welsh churches, engraved on vellum, bound in leather and personally signed by the heads of all the Welsh Church Bodies. The Reverend Gwilym Davies came from Wales for the sole purpose of conveying this Memorial to the Federal Council.

### **Joint Committee on Exchange of Speakers**

During the year the Commission has given a number of luncheons and dinners to distinguished visitors from other lands and has cooperated with the Church Peace Union and World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches in the Joint Committee on Exchange of Speakers, through which important British leaders have visited and have spoken widely in the churches of the United States and American leaders have visited and have spoken widely in the churches of Great Britain.

### **The Work of the Office**

Such efficiency as the Commission has evinced has been due in no small degree to the faithful and able administration of the Office Secretary, Miss Fanny Aurill Bishop. Some indication of the amount of work done may be inferred from the number of letters and pamphlets received and sent, a daily average for the year of 38 letters received, 36 letters mailed, 6 pamphlets received, 7 pamphlets mailed, in addition to letters and pamphlets sent out by the Service and general mailing departments.

### **Conclusion**

Although many recent events justify a hopeful outlook in the general movement toward permanent world peace, this



hope can be justified only if the forces of righteousness continue to operate with ever increasing vigor. Our hope lies in the facts that the churches are beginning to awaken to their duty, and the nations are beginning to turn in the right direction. We should gird on our armour for still more earnest effort.

For we are involved in the most stupendous undertaking of history and also the most urgent—the complete abolition of the war system of the nations.

Man's mastery of Nature's titanic forces has far outrun his moral development or his international organization. Moral fitness to use these mighty forces, as individuals, as groups and as nations must be speedily developed. If this moral fitness is not secured, our scientific achievements in the production of instruments of destruction will bring down upon us overwhelming disasters and chaos.

The chief international problems and difficulties looming ahead of us are those of race contacts and race adjustments. Can we of the masterful Nordic type accept as brothers and co-heirs in the Kingdom of Man the great races of Asia and Africa? Here are problems and lessons, tasks and duties that can be learned and done only as the Churches of America see clearly, speak earnestly, and work effectively. Permanent peace in the Pacific depends primarily on the attitude and spirit of America. Shall we treat Japanese, Chinese and Hindus as we would like to be treated by them? That depends on the fidelity of the Churches in proclaiming the full Gospel, in all its wealth of meaning and its summons to duty.

Idle is it to talk of our love of peace and then to do the things that make for war. Futile is it to preach in China and Japan the Gospel of Brotherhood and then, as a nation, treat the Japanese and Chinese as inferiors and enact discriminatory legislation that humiliates them and causes in their sensitive souls bitter indignation and resentment.

No social or international machinery of peace will avail anything in the long run unless there is a will-to-brotherhood and a will-to-justice between race and race. The creation of this spirit in the hearts of millions of American Christians is a task that rests uniquely on the Churches, for it is a moral task. If the Churches fail in this, all is lost.

This Commission accordingly again summons every communion, every church and every pastor to grapple afresh with this supreme duty of our times.

It invites with urgency every Communion that has not yet

done so to establish its Committee on International Goodwill. Let strong leaders be placed upon these Committees. Let adequate funds be placed in their hands. Only so can the Churches of America move forward together in effective, constructive programs in their stupendous undertaking to abolish war and establish a war-free world.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,  
*Chairman.*

CHARLES H. BRENT,  
*Vice-Chairman.*

SIDNEY L. GULICK,  
*Executive Secretary.*

## CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

The Commission on Christian Education was reorganized early in 1925, in accordance with the action of the Federal Council at its quadrennial meeting in Atlanta, and the subsequent action of the Executive Committee of the Council in January, 1925. An executive secretary was secured and a more active program planned. The functions of the Commission, as defined by the Administrative Committee of the Council, include the following:

"To lay upon the Churches in the constituency of the Federal Council their responsibility as churches to give larger attention to religious education and in this connection to cooperate with and reinforce the work of the International Council of Religious Education, the Council of Church Boards of Education and other specialized agencies of religious education.

"To cooperate with the other agencies of the Federal Council, especially the Department of Research and Education, in furthering its educational projects."

### I. Correlation of Programs

Anyone who is familiar with the situation in the local church will realize at once the need of correlation of the various phases of religious education. The modern church comprehends within itself a multiplicity of organizations. Many of these are educational in purpose and employ characteristic methods. The Sunday school, the young people's society, the mission study class, the scout or campfire group, are now found in nearly every active, resourceful church. In addition to these are other affiliated agencies which contribute less directly to the church's educational program—such as the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. The local church, also, is wont to engage in interdenominational educational enterprises, in cooperation with other churches in the community. The Daily Vacation Bible School, the Weekday Church School, and the Community Training School, are illustrations of this cooperative activity.

These organizations all provide systematic and more or less elaborate programs for the boys and girls and young people in the local churches. Taken together, these programs demand a considerable amount of time and effort, and while they do not in all cases appeal to the same young people, in many instances, particularly during the years of adolescence, several organizations do have in mind the same individuals or groups. Where this is true, the aggregate amount of time required is often more than the pupils have at command. Thus there arises a sense of strain, and sometimes friction between the leaders of groups thus competing for a share of the pupil's attention.

Moreover, these educational programs are prepared quite independently of each other and, though directed toward the same general objectives, they involve a loss of energy and of desirable cumulative effect, through lack of correlation in respect to the immediate aims. In practice, these agencies, operating independently, may give attention to what is essentially a common task at intervals three months apart, and thus lose much of the value which might have resulted from simultaneous effort.

There is a lack of economy, also, from occasional duplication of effort. Different organizations sometimes cover the same ground and thus lose the opportunity of emphasizing some other needed phase of educational activity which might have been provided for in a more closely coordinated program.

This work of correlation has been undertaken especially by the Council on Correlation of Educational Programs. This Council is the outgrowth of a Conference on Correlation, sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches, at which the earnest desire was expressed for a continuing body to study existing programs and, so far as practicable, codify them. The Council is composed of officially designated national representatives of the Sunday schools, young people's societies, Missionary Education Movement, Daily Vacation Bible Schools, Council of Church Boards, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls. All of these representatives are members of the Commission on Christian Education and thus constitute a section within the Commission.

The Council on Correlation has approached its task in the following manner: The members of this Council made a joint study of the problems of youth, between the ages of twelve and twenty years of age. Some two hundred brief descriptions of actual situations were gathered, in which were pictured the relationships of young people in the home, school, play group or business group. Nearly all of these situations reflected some stress or conflict in the mind of the young person, in which a teacher might render helpful assistance. Some of them arose out of a too autocratic attitude of parent or teacher, due perhaps to misunderstanding. Others reflected the desire of the young person to imitate some older companion, in the hope of enjoying some new, and perhaps dangerous sensation. There were emotional conflicts arising out of sex relationships, competitive games, the desire to get something for nothing. Roughly, the situations were classified around the problems of honesty, sex, authority, race, temperance, etc.

The next step was to select a few of these for closer study.



The Commission during the last few months has sent out 5,000 questionnaires to young people all over the country, to ascertain more fully their opinions and attitudes regarding two outstanding issues—Prohibition and Race Relationships. The replies which have come in have been highly interesting and suggestive. It is proposed, on the basis of these returns, to work out together plans for comprehensive educational programs dealing definitely with these issues and attempting to meet the needs of young people in the actual situations which they are facing.

## II. Attention to the Larger Educational Problems

The Commission has in its membership official representatives of the Council of Church Boards, the International Council of Religious Education and the International Lesson Committee. There are also outstanding leaders in college, university and theological seminary education.

The Commission conceives it to be its task to emphasize to the churches the importance of developing in every possible way their educational function, through all their activities in the community, including public worship, parish visitation and the various forms of social service. To this end it seeks to cooperate with and reinforce the work of local councils of churches in their effort to unify and strengthen the programs of all local agencies concerned with education.

It is important to cultivate acquaintance and closer cooperative relationships with representatives of the public school authorities. We should exert our influence to develop within the public school itself the latent possibilities of school subjects such as geography, history, literature and science, so that they may contribute their utmost to the making of character. It is believed that many of our foremost educators are earnestly desirous of this result and will welcome the cooperation of the churches.

It is evident that the Christian home is finding it increasingly difficult amid the complexities of modern life to maintain those influences and activities whereby parents formerly were able to provide for the nurture of the young. Yet it is certain that no agencies outside the home can ever hope to supply that which parents alone can contribute to the building of Christian character. Prominent judges, and even the President of the United States, have recently urged a revival of piety in the home. The Commission hopes to be of some service in discovering and in helping parents to remove the handicaps to religious education in the home and, from time to time, to be able to keep parents informed of such helps as are available. As an illustration of such service may be mentioned the course

for parents on Sex-character Education, in the preparation of which the Commission has been cooperating with the American Social Hygiene Association.

### III. A Service Agency for Other Commissions of the Federal Council

The Commission on Christian Education undertakes to serve the other Commissions and Departments of the Federal Council by facilitating the establishment of working connections between them and the educational agencies of the churches, so as to further, through education, the enterprises in which the Federal Council is engaged.

The Commission is in cooperation with the Department of Research and Education, whose recent survey of Prohibition has emphasized the need of more systematic and thorough educational effort. The survey of attitudes and opinions of young people was carried out in the hope of disclosing more definitely the problems with which educators should especially concern themselves. The Secretary of the Commission has also served upon a special committee of the International Lesson Committee to revise the outline of a special course of lessons on Prohibition for young people and adults, and is now seeking the cooperation of editors in the preparation and simultaneous publication of the lessons based upon this outline.

In a similar manner the Commission is seeking to secure the early publication of the course for parents, above referred to, the initiative to which came through the Committee on Sex Education of the Department of Research and Education.

The Commission has sought to reinforce the work of the Federal Council's Commission on Race Relations, by attempting to make out a program of education for better race relationships. The Survey, prepared and circulated by the Correlation Council, served as a preliminary study upon which to base such a program.

The secretary of the Commission served as a member of the section to which was assigned the task of preparing a report on an educational program for the Conference on Peace, which was held in Washington, D. C., December 1-3, 1925, under auspices of the Commission on International Justice and Good Will. The Council on Correlation has set before itself as one of its objectives the joint preparation of a program on peace.

Another objective is the working out of a program of education for honesty. At present the Council is awaiting the results of the investigation which is being conducted by the Character Education Inquiry, under the direction of Professors Hartshorne and May of Teachers' College. It is hoped

that the data thus secured may point the way to a scientific procedure in program building. In all these matters the Commission is keeping in close touch with the Committee on Curriculum of the International Lesson Committee.

#### IV. The Committee on Drama

This committee, now a part of the Commission on Christian Education, in the first place, is working for a larger and more effective use of the dramatic method in religious education and church work in general. It is our conviction that no method is better adapted to lead to creative thinking and to secure the necessary emotional response leading to effective action.

To achieve this purpose we shall have to begin on the ground floor. The Committee is endeavoring to encourage the writing of religious drama that will be in keeping with the social aims and ideals of the Federal Council. Through its Summer School it is undertaking to train leaders to conduct religious drama courses in summer schools of religious education, local churches and among other interested groups. It is undertaking to make available, through its office, information concerning the best religious plays and pageants already in existence and to disseminate information concerning new productions. It has offered a prize for the best religious play, and the results of the contest are most interesting and encouraging. Last year the Committee published, through the Century Company, a collection of plays, entitled "Religious Drama 1924." The second volume of this series is about ready for publication. A careful examination of these plays will reveal the sort of religious interpretation the Committee seeks to encourage.

Through the Religious Motion Picture Foundation, financed by Mr. William E. Harmon, a careful study is being made of the motion picture for religious education purposes. The first year will be devoted to the production of a few pictures for purposes of demonstration, and a careful study will be given to the problem of distribution. It is the plan of the Foundation to encourage the production of six types of pictures: Bible, religious, biography, church history, world friendship, or missions, religious pedagogy and a large class of wholesome, inspirational pictures suitable for Sunday night services. For example, Professor Nash of Harvard is now writing the story of the translation of the New Testament by William Tyndale for a picture which we plan to produce among our first and which will take its place in a series entitled "How We Got Our Bible." The 400th anniversary of this monumental work of Tyndale makes this an opportune time for the picture to ap-

pear; the American Bible Society is lending every assistance to the undertaking.

The Committee on Drama feels a sense of responsibility and opportunity regarding commercial pictures and plays. The Federal Council of Churches must concern itself with these matters which relate so directly to the moral welfare of our growing boys and girls, and the older generation. It is our policy to encourage the best and to discourage the worst. The Chairman is working informally with some of the best representatives of the motion picture industry and is establishing personal contacts with some of the figures in the theatrical world who are concerned about the ideals for which the Churches stand. It has been suggested that a prize may be offered similar to the Nobel Prize for the best play, according to Federal Council standards, offered on the stage during a given year and for the best motion picture presented on the screen.

### V. The Year Book of the Churches

The responsibility for the preparation of the Year Book of the Churches has been assigned to the Commission on Christian Education. It is felt that this publication may be made to serve an educational purpose, in addition to its usefulness as a handbook for convenient reference. To this end it is proposed to include an interpretative survey of recent events and movements, both in this country and throughout the world, which are indicative of tendencies in the life of the churches.

LUTHER A. WEIGLE,  
*Chairman.*

BENJAMIN S. WINCHESTER,  
*Secretary.*



## RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The Department of Research and Education has completed its first full year under the present form of organization by which it became a division of the Council as a whole, co-operating with the several commissions. A strong General Committee has been created, whose members bring to the Department the results of extensive and varied experience in research and in social education.

### The Information Service

The chief activity of the Department continues to be the issuance of its weekly *Information Service*, which attained during the year a circulation of 6,500, including ministers, editors, college professors, social workers, Christian Association secretaries and groups of students in ninety universities, colleges and seminaries. The Department has received many gratifying assurances that this service is contributing on a national scale to the preparation of religious leaders for a more vigorous and effective handling of those pressing social issues with which they are more and more frequently called upon to deal.

The *Information Service* is not in any sense a "house organ." The matters with which it deals have no necessary relation to the Federal Council, nor are the summaries of information contained in it prepared with reference to any policy of the Federal Council. The mere fact that the Council is committed to some cause, such as the World Court, does not prevent us from presenting as faithfully as possible any information supporting the other side of this issue. In other words, the whole purpose of the service is informational and educational.

The subjects dealt with cover a wide range in the field of social, economic, agricultural, industrial, interracial and international affairs. One issue in every five or six is devoted to race relations and is prepared by the Federal Council's commission which deals with that subject.

The *Information Service* is on a subscription basis and the Department hopes to make it completely self-supporting during the coming year so far as the manufacturing costs are concerned. The increase in circulation of the service has been continuous since its inception.

### Work of the Rural Committee

During the past year an effort has been made, under the direction of a strong rural advisory committee, to balance our treatment of industrial questions which hitherto have been approached largely from the urban point of view, with an interpretation of rural situations which present a challenge to organized religion. Four monographs on rural themes have been published as entire numbers in the *Information Service*. The first was an interpretation entitled *Rural Life in the United States*, summarizing recent tendencies. This comprehensive document attracted wide attention among American rural leaders. It was used, for example, in classes in rural sociology and leadership training in colleges and professional schools. The others published were: *From Wheat to Bread*, an interpretation of recent studies of the costs of distributing wheat, wheat products and bread; *Instances of Rural Urban Cooperation*, describing two ventures in building better relations between farmers and city milk distributors; *Opinions of the Agricultural Press*, summarizing the editorials in thirty leading farm papers, and bringing out the major matters of concern to farmers as an occupational group. Two monographs are in preparation for publication in the *Information Service*: Studies of (a) a unique experiment in the reorganization of farming and rural institutions through colonization and (b) the social and community work of four large farmers' cooperative marketing associations.

Research Bulletin No. 4,—a study entitled *Social Aspects of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing*—was issued in April of this year. It was prepared by Benson Y. Landis of the research staff, under the direction of the Rural Committee and published for the Department by the University of Chicago Press. It has already had a wide acceptance and a good circulation. Five large agricultural papers wrote commendatory editorials; *Wallace's Farmer* said that "it should be read by every officer and member of every farmers' organization in the United States." Ten reviews have been published. This research bulletin was considered a timely publication, since the large cooperative marketing associations have recently been feeling their dependence for success upon social institutions in the rural community. Numerous officers of cooperative marketing associations expressed their thanks to the Committee for the careful statement of the issues involved in a consideration of the social aspects of a great economic movement. Perhaps the principal contribution of the study was its presentation to rural ministers, social workers and teachers of

concise information about types of cooperative marketing organizations.

The Rural Committee has also been assembling for publication early in 1926, in cooperation with the American Country Life Association, a reference work entitled a *Handbook of Rural Resources*. It will contain statements by specialists concerning developments in all aspects of rural life during the past five years, a directory of national agencies engaged in rural social work, and bibliographies. It will aim to give a comprehensive view of rural life as a whole, and to furnish the specialist with brief information about other fields than his own.

### **The Prohibition Report**

Research Bulletin No. 5—*The Prohibition Situation*—appeared in September and has had unprecedented publicity for a study of this kind. As a follow-up of this report, which has brought numerous requests to the Council for further information and counsel with reference to the prohibition situation, arrangements are being made for a new study course on temperance and prohibition which we hope to introduce into the Sunday schools. This course is to be prepared in cooperation with the several temperance agencies and in pursuance of plans laid down by the International Sunday School Lesson Committee.

### **Prison Labor**

A study is now under way, under the guidance of a carefully chosen committee, of prison labor in the United States. This study was undertaken at the request of one of our co-operating religious agencies—the Department of Christian Social Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is expected that this study will yield a valuable pamphlet for the use of ministers and social workers.

A briefer study has been made during the year of the status of the "union label" and its significance from the point of view of Christian standards in buying, for the consumer of manufactured goods. This inquiry also was made at the request of the Department of Christian Social Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

### **Religious Statistics**

A brief survey of the general subject of religious statistics was made during the year with a view to disclosing the value of the statistical data available from the many religious bodies in this country and devising measures by which denomina-

tional statistics may be made more useful. As a result of the inquiry a new effort is being made to tone up statistical processes among the churches and, in particular, to secure active cooperation with the Federal Census Bureau in the taking of the decennial census of religious bodies in 1926.

### Industrial Relations

At the request of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, and in cooperation with it, the Department is undertaking studies in the field of organized industrial relations and of industrial conflict as it affects the life of the church.

### Religious Drama

The Committee on Educational and Religious Drama which was launched and carried through an experimental period by the Department has now become a strong committee with an independent budget operating in connection with the Commission on Christian Education.

The Committee sponsored for the second year a Summer School of Religious Drama, affiliated with Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y., enlarging its curriculum by three courses and adding two faculty members. The school was held simultaneously with the School of Theology, instead of with the School of Religious Education as in 1924. In February the Committee announced a religious drama contest which brought out several plays of distinct merit and of social import. The prize of \$500 was awarded to Marshall N. Gould of Leicester, Mass., for his three-act drama, *The Quest Divine*. This play and others submitted in the contest which seem to have special value will be published in the second volume of religious dramas to be compiled and released from the press early in February. The Committee plans for 1926 a larger summer session and a national conference on the subject of religious drama.

### Church Handbook

What promises to be a very useful handbook of church activities, particularly in the social field, is being prepared by the Department in cooperation with the Commission on Christian Education. Publication is projected early in 1926.

### Cooperative Relationships

Members of the staff cooperated unofficially with the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order in conducting its important conference at Olivet, Mich., during the past summer; also in the holding of the country life conference during October in



Richmond, Va. Close contacts are maintained continuously with "The Inquiry" (Conference on the Christian Way of Life), the Institute of Social and Religious Research, the American Country Life Association, the American Sociological Society, and kindred agencies.

In all the Department's undertakings, the principle is followed that there shall be no duplication of the work of other agencies, and that what the churches expect from the Department is not so much first-hand investigations as authentic, concise and useful reports of studies and investigations of many kinds, and proceeding from a variety of sources, which have a bearing upon the task of the churches. In these interests friendly contacts, without any organic relation, are maintained with many other agencies. All in all, the year has brought many evidences that research work of the type here described is very much in demand by the churches. It is the hope of the Department of Research and Education during the coming year to perfect its methods, increase its efficiency, intensify its labors and cultivate a wider constituency.

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN,  
*Chairman.*

F. ERNEST JOHNSON,  
*Executive Secretary.*

## COUNCILS OF CHURCHES (STATE AND LOCAL)

The work under the auspices of this Commission during the last year has been to establish and hold, during a period of transition, the position already gained rather than to press forward with new and enlarged plans. Evidence multiplies with the passing of every year that the work of establishing cooperation amongst the local churches in the states and cities of the country is fundamental to a growing Protestant program. The program of the local church federation, now firmly rooted in the life of forty-eight large cities, is becoming constantly enlarged to meet the demands being made upon it by the churches to serve their needs.

It is appropriate, perhaps, at this time to say how the whole cause of the promotion of this cooperation throughout the country has missed the presence of Rev. Roy B. Guild, who for ten years gave himself with the greatest zeal and ability to the enterprise. He was truly the father of many church federations, introduced great numbers of the men into the secretariate and was their counsellor and friend in all moments of difficulty. Much of the work now prospering in the country will remain a monument to his consecration and vision. We are happy to report that many times during this year Dr. Guild has responded to the call of the Council and has made visits to several towns at various places on the East Coast in order to strengthen and help the work with which he was so long identified. He has also cooperated in initiating a new Council in Bangor, Me.

It was decided at the last Quadrennial Meeting that this work should be undertaken in the future by a secretary who would have a direct relationship to the Administrative Committee. The appointment of a successor of Dr. Guild for this urgent service has given to those whose responsibility it is much anxious thought. The importance of securing, at this time, a closer working relationship with the Home Missions Council in the approach to the problem of State Councils of Churches, has delayed a final selection.

The Chairman has traveled far and wide in order to speak at Federation gatherings, banquets and meetings in the interest of the general movement and his visits have always brought inspiration.

It is a matter of regret that we cannot report that more state councils have been organized. The Ohio Council of Churches

is entering into an even larger sphere of unique usefulness and with the largest possible measure of confidence on the part of the churches within the borders of the state. Connecticut, California and Massachusetts are also functioning with gratifying success.

The Secretary was out of the country during the first six months of the year on a visit to Australia and New Zealand. He found a rising tide of interest in the work of cooperation in those two countries. He addressed meetings of the Victorian Council of Churches in Melbourne and spoke with the officers of a number of the Councils of Christian Congregations. This is an organization that was brought into existence in the British Empire to further the interests of cooperation under the Lambeth Conference. The Church of England found a basis for federated effort with other bodies as congregations rather than churches. This form is a marked feature of church life in the large cities of New Zealand. The Secretary also found that the Federal Council Bulletin was eagerly read by a number of the leading ministers in the Ministerial Associations. Any group of ministers which he happened to address most naturally sought information on the great problem of Protestant cooperation in the United States.

The Association of Employed Executive Secretaries held its annual gathering at Northfield during the latter spring of the year. The program was a retreat and conference with the denominational leaders of evangelism, brought together by the Commission on Evangelism. By unanimous verdict it was one of the most profitable sessions ever held by the organization.

There have been many changes in the secretary personnel throughout the country. Rev. Robert B. Blyth accepted a call to the Toledo Council from the Minneapolis Federation and he was succeeded by Rev. Irvin E. Deer, who went from Dayton. Rev. Daniel Brownlee, D.D., formerly pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Dayton, has been elected executive secretary of the Dayton Council. Rev. James E. Crain, at one time in Norfolk, is now the executive secretary in Omaha. After five years' service at Baltimore, Rev. L. W. McCreary has resumed the pastorate at East Orange, N. J., and has been followed in the secretariate by Mr. Nolan R. Best. Miss Carolyn James has succeeded Mrs. Stoneham at Portland, Maine, and Rev. E. C. Farnham has taken the place of Mr. Snider at Portland, Oregon. Rev. C. M. Gordon is now executive secretary of the Church Federation at Atlantic City, N. J., and Mr. Ira S. Richmond has succeeded Mr. King as executive secretary in Columbus, Ohio, where the federation has an unusual and intimate relationship with the Councils of Religious Education. Rev. Ernest N. Evans

has succeeded Rev. Carl Winders at Indianapolis and Rev. Harry S. Wise has become executive secretary of the Milwaukee Federation, replacing Mr. Behner.

The loyalty of this group to the ideals of the cooperation movement is perhaps the greatest asset that it has throughout the country. Their influence is tremendously vital in their communities, and the striking sense of unity so manifest in the large cities of the country is due to the ability and leadership of this group of experts in Christian and Church cooperation. The passing years only strengthen and deepen the conviction that the great problem of the Federal Council for the country can best be served as it reaches the state, city and county, and the promotion of this work cannot of course take place unless the program for which the Commission has stood during these years is pressed with unabated vigor, under the arrangements now being perfected for its future enlargement.

President Howard Agnew Johnston of the Chicago Church Federation said in his report a year ago, and the statement is just as true today, "The outstanding fact of recent years has been a growing consciousness of a united Protestantism on the part of those denominations which have become integral parts of the cooperative and federal organization."

FRED B. SMITH,  
*Acting Chairman.*

HARRY N. HOLMES,  
*Secretary.*



## GOODWILL BETWEEN JEWS AND CHRISTIANS

One year ago the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, took a unique step in brotherly progress. For the first time in Christendom's history a national body officially launched a Jewish-Christian Goodwill movement. We regret and are made ashamed by the knowledge that it was necessary. But, certainly, being necessary it was long overdue. The step has been so generously met by the corresponding action of Jewish national bodies and so sincerely applauded by the Council's constituency, that its eminent reasonableness impresses us daily afresh.

When light is allowed to shine into areas long dark, unexpected truths stand forth. Just because of the long obscurity over this field the Federal Council has discovered an especially valuable by-product of truth.

We have been brought first to the realization that brotherhood between Jews and Christians involves certain growing pains in our special loyalties. To be loyal to a common humanity is found to be a larger contract than Nordic loyalty, Presbyterian loyalty, or Protestant loyalty. We are astonished to find on self examination, that our partially developed loyalty to Jesus causes us to hesitate about closer cooperation with the race of Jesus. Because we cannot worship in the same terms and certain phrases have been cause for friction, we have often found ourselves in a seeming impasse. We have feared that loyalty to our faith will hinder common effort. This dilemma appears whenever a Union Service of Thanksgiving or a religious conference on a matter of common concern is proposed.

Obviously there is an error somewhere. It is incredible that there should be any real clash between loyalty to either religion and loyalty to the common ideal of universal brotherhood. Just as there can be no basic conflict between loyalty to country and loyalty to the world: between loyalty to family and loyalty to society: between loyalty to God and loyalty to man: even so it is an illusion to believe that any genuine conflict can ever exist between loyalty to a noble creed and loyalty to a brotherman.

The committee in conference with Jewish groups is moving towards a spirit of mutual understanding and respect, by which each group can speak its own spiritual tongue. It is

surely legitimate to hope that two great faiths believing alike in the brotherhood of the children of the One God, can remove the verbal obstacle to cooperation in our great task of bettering human relationships.

The Council Committee makes no pretense to a complete diagnosis of the roots of anti-semitism. It does, however, venture this opinion: that the major misunderstandings and frictions are almost entirely a social inheritance from centuries of the oppression and artificiality of the ghetto, and as such are things for which Christendom and not Jewry are to blame; that the original impetus to anti-semitism was religious; and that, while American anti-semitism is largely social and economic, nevertheless for historical reasons Christian forces must take the lead in wiping the American slate clean.

The Council Committee is seeking a pragmatic basis for a happier relationship. Through articles in the religious and secular press it is presenting the facts to the country. In colleges and theological seminaries it is helping students to know and appreciate the inner searchings and hidden values of the faith and personality of the man of another race. In Union Thanksgiving services and large community "inter-religious" gatherings, it is reminding men of their spiritual kinship. In the exchange of pulpits, in mixed Round Table groups, in community Forums for the discussion of common problems, and in the summer conference, the Committee is helping neighbourliness along. The Committee disbelieves in "Pollyanna" goodwill. It believes, rather, that in our mixed America, we should add an eleventh commandment to the decalogue, "Thou shalt know thy neighbour."

The Committee is able at the conclusion of the first year's work to report certain tangible results and to estimate other intangible results, that give real cause of encouragement.

The most encouraging result is the action of other religious groups both national and local. Five of the national Jewish organizations, touching the major part of American Jewry have established corresponding Committees on Goodwill. Steps have been taken looking towards a salaried secretary of the Committee on Goodwill Between Jews and non-Jews appointed by the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Committees have been established in twenty cities for the development of local cooperation, the spreading of information, and the carrying on of common tasks. One hundred and forty other cities have been approached through local Rabbis and clergymen and civic leaders to organize and set in motion representative goodwill committees which will digest and spread information

released from the New York office and gradually develop local possibilities of common endeavor.

The Committee found five leading Jewish and Christian theological seminaries engaged in an exchange of Professors. The number has thus far been increased to eleven with the probability of twenty this winter.

Work has been begun, touching five colleges, on student Round Table meetings in which the religious barrier is set aside, and the inclusive social ideal practiced.

Ninety small and large meetings of Jews or Christians or both were directly arranged and addressed or led by representatives of the Goodwill program, in addition to a series of about a score of "Together" meetings arranged in sympathy with our program with attendances from 200 to 1,000. The Goodwill meeting in Boston was one of the outstanding events of the winter with the historic First M. E. Church packed to the choir loft and turning many away.

Some thirty articles appeared from the pens of those engaged in our program in the religious press, and six major press releases together with a fair number of local stories have carried the Goodwill message to all parts of America as well as into the Orient and England.

Important among the tangible achievements of the Committee has been its cooperation with other groups, in establishing "The Midwest Council," a very promising conference and Forum program in the Middle West. The activities begun have no organic connection with the Federal Council, being local both in organization and support. The Midwest Council has in turn initiated work in a dozen cities scattered through the twelve states adopted as its territory.

The most notable of these is the Chicago Forum Council which operates a large Forum in the Loop at the Apollo Theatre and is conducting a discussion league between various religious and other groups. It also assists a large number of groups in and about Chicago in the organization of Forum and Round Table programs. It cooperates in every way with the National Program, assisting in such ways as the Theological Exchange, the student groups, etc.

The next development in importance is the Cleveland Forum Council which resembles the Chicago Forum Council, with the exception that it has been adapted to certain specific Cleveland needs. Cleveland has gone far in progress toward goodwill and cooperation and is at the point where the various religious forces of the city are interested in undertaking a united social venture. The Cleveland Forum Council is laying foundations

for an important student work in seven colleges, has arranged some sixty meetings for the coming winter, of a social, cultural and goodwill character, has developed a very interesting discussion league, and plans at some future date to experiment on a Municipal Institute patterned in a general way after the Williamstown Institute of Politics. Cleveland is, perhaps, the outstanding example of an attempt to carry out the fourth purpose of our mutual goodwill pronouncement adopted by the Federal Council Committee and the Committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in December, 1924. This pronouncement committed us to the searching out of common social tasks in which our representative religious forces could cooperate. Work undertaken in other cities is chiefly on the volunteer basis in contrast to the Cleveland and Chicago programs, both of which employ efficient staffs largely supported by local gifts and soon to be altogether self-supporting.

The committee has taken steps to maintain an efficient service from this office of both news and educational material and of help as to local methods, for the benefit of the growing number of local committees throughout the country. The Secretary has planned about a third of his time on the road organizing these local committees and expects in the Spring to meet some twenty-five or thirty committees in the South and Southwest and possibly in the West coast.

We are steadily impressed with the tremendous spiritual significance of the new contact that has been established between our two groups. It is hardly possible for the uninitiated to realize what a unique adventure is involved in the simple task of developing a spirit of human goodwill among peoples whom God has caused to live together.

ALFRED WILLIAMS ANTHONY,  
*Chairman.*

JOHN W. HERRING,  
*Executive Secretary.*



## RELATIONS WITH RELIGIOUS BODIES IN EUROPE

In the relations of the American Churches with the religious bodies in Europe, the year has been marked by the great number of "friendly visitors," both official and unofficial, who crossed the ocean for conference on religious matters with representatives of the Churches in Europe. The Alliance of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches meeting in Cardiff, the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches and the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work meeting in close succession at Stockholm, brought together leaders in American religious life from every part of the United States. In this company the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, through its widely distributed membership, had large representation. To these Commission members and to many others attending the conferences, communications were sent, calling attention to the critical situation of the Protestant Churches in many European countries and recalling the readiness of Dr. Keller, as European representative of the Federal Council of Churches, to give information and to aid by his counsel all desiring to make a study of conditions.

The insight gained by American Christian leaders, as a result of this summer migration, into the character and tasks and problems of the European Churches, has undoubtedly helped to stimulate a more general interest in this whole subject. There is a growing sense of the need of a closer relationship and of a more adequate interpretation of the evangelical Christianity on one side of the Atlantic to that on the other side. The desire already existing in Europe for fuller information was indicated in the reception accorded Dr. Keller's discerning study of American Christianity published under the title "Dynamis," and in the welcome by French readers of the volume by Pastors Monod and Anet dealing especially with American church methods. The recent translation into German of Dr. Macfarland's informing volume, "International Christian Movements," is another evidence of growing interest. Other indications of the same character are the increasing number of articles in the religious periodicals of Europe concerning church life in the United States (the movements toward federation evidently being of special interest), and the personal letters asking for information and literature regarding the development of certain types of religious activity in America.

Among church leaders in the United States also, the need of fuller and more accurate information regarding the Churches of Europe is more and more felt. It is a satisfaction to announce that a Handbook of European Churches, authoritative

and comprehensive, is being prepared by Dr. Keller with whom Dr. George Stewart of New York is collaborating.

The growing desire referred to above to know more of American Protestant Christianity, and the accompanying hope that from the experience of Churches in our new country, suggestion and inspiration may be gathered helpful to Churches in the Old World, give significance to a suggestion which has already been made in this connection. If at some central and accessible place such as Geneva or Zurich there could be established a loan library of American religious thought and practice, it would be warmly welcomed and widely used. A similar suggestion looks to the establishment of a sort of press bureau where someone of editorial qualifications could send to European religious journals articles or extracts from American journals of real significance. At present things relating to American Christianity are reported in the European press very meagerly and often in a haphazard and distorted fashion. Here are opportunities for some donor of vision greatly to strengthen those bonds of Christian fellowship and understanding which transcend national lines.

The service of most permanent importance to European Churches rendered by this Commission is, of course, the maintaining of Dr. Adolf Keller as European Representative of the Federal Council and Director of the Central Bureau for Relief. Through his wide relationships, his complete understanding of different groups, his sound judgment, his constructive ability and his unwearied activity, Dr. Keller is contributing elements of the highest importance to the religious situation in Europe. In sustaining such a representative, who holds the confidence and esteem of religious leaders in every country, the denominations may feel that at a critical moment they are helping most strategically.

A thorough study of European religious conditions was made by Dr. Macfarland during the summer. His report of observations made during an extended trip which included the less frequently visited countries in eastern and southeastern Europe and afforded opportunity for conference with religious leaders everywhere, is a document of importance to all who desire to understand the present religious situation in Europe.

For information an historical résumé concerning the development of the Commission and also a report of the Central Bureau are appended.

JAMES I. VANCE,  
*Chairman.*

CHAUNCEY W. GOODRICH,  
*Secretary.*

### Historical Résumé

It may be informing to present a brief historical statement of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe since its inception.

1. Previous to the war, the relations between the Churches of Europe and America were rather loose and entirely denominational, through such bodies as the Alliance of the Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system and similar denominational organizations, and the association of American denominations with their own related work in Europe.

2. The exigencies of the war and the subsequent distress of the European Churches brought about a larger general fellowship, beginning when messengers came from the devastated Churches of France and Belgium to seek the aid of the American Churches for emergency relief. From the beginning of the war, however, the Federal Council had conducted relief movements in behalf of European peoples.

3. In May, 1919, a conference of denominational representatives was held which included the following religious bodies:

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

National Lutheran Council

Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church

Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South

Permanent Committee of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

The General Assembly's Committee to administer the fund for the Aid of Protestant Churches in Europe (Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.)

The Committee of the United Presbyterian Church

Reformed Church in America

The National Service Commission of the Reformed Church in the U. S.

American Bible Society

A renewed movement for the relief of the French and Belgian Churches was initiated, which brought large returns both through church collections and individual gifts. The Report made at that time contained the following:

"This Commission seeks no controversy, enters no debate, regarding other forms of religion in these nations. Their people will choose for themselves the expressions of their religious faith. The Commission and its constituent denominations enter upon their task, not destructively, but frankly, openly and constructively.

"In neither France nor Belgium has the state decreed forms or institutions of religion for the people, and the religious faith of men and women is not to be determined by numerical proportions or by majority vote.

"In these nations the Church of Rome has a large body of faithful and devout adherents, whose devotion we respect and whose good works we esteem. We view with cheerful good-will the

efforts of Churches of that faith in America which seek to do for their brethren and sisters what we do for ours. They too will make their religious appeal to the great multitude in France who are without the Church. We do not assume to determine the course which such churches shall take, nor do we on the other hand admit the validity of their objection to our own cooperation with our spiritual brethren of France and Belgium.

"Religion is not to be determined by national or political boundaries. It is a matter between each individual soul and God. The nation most truly and deeply religious is not the nation in which forms and faith are determined and selected for the people, but in which each soul, in the inviolable solitude of personality, is brought face to face with the divine reality.

"In this spirit of good-will towards all good men and all good works and institutions, the Protestant Evangelical Churches of America desire to do their part in the moral, social and religious reconstruction of these countries."

4. The later needs of the European Churches in general led to the organization of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe in January, 1920. This was in accordance with an action taken by the Cleveland Meeting of the Federal Council:

"The Federal Council shall sustain such a relationship as will effect the best results in cooperative activity with other organizations, movements and bodies serving common ends . . . of other nations."

The Commission on Fraternal Relations sent a letter to the Church bodies in Europe which said:

"The evangelical churches of the United States which compose the constituency of the Federal Council are deeply desirous that, in every appropriate manner possible, they should come into both fraternal and practical relationships with our sister churches in Europe. To this end, the Federal Council's Administrative Committee has authorized the delegation of several brethren to serve as commissioners and friendly visitors to you during the coming summer.

"We cordially invite you to send such visitors to us in return. We assure you that they will receive a warm welcome, and that we shall provide the fullest possible opportunity for them to meet with the representatives of our American churches.

"We are confident that we shall find contributions to exchange which will be of service to all our churches and our people. We ardently desire to do everything within our power to establish international justice and good-will and, especially, to heal the wounds of war."

The Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council in Boston, 1920, approved the following statement:

"1. That the Federal Council, acting through its Commission on Relations with the Religious Bodies in Europe, should be regarded as the body representing the American Protestant Evangelical Churches in such interdenominational relationships. It therefore appears desirable in the interest of harmony and effectiveness that all interdenominational matters should be referred to the Federal



Council, which will promptly and gladly facilitate them and thus form a convenient agency for serving the desired purposes. The various organizations interested should be invited to cooperate with the Federal Council in this phase of its work."

5. A second conference of the constituent denominations of the Federal Council was held on November 3rd, 1921, concerning the situation of the European Churches as a whole, and known officially as "The Conference on the Responsibility of The American Churches towards European Churches." There were 74 representatives of the following bodies:

*Denominations*

Methodist Episcopal Church, South  
 Methodist Episcopal Church  
 Evangelical Synod  
 Reformed Church in the U. S.  
 Reformed Church of Hungary  
 Seventh Day Baptist  
 Protestant Episcopal Church  
 Reformed Church in America  
 Presbyterian Church in the U. S.  
 Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.  
 Disciples of Christ  
 Five Years' Meeting of Friends  
 American Christian Convention  
 Moravian Church  
 Lutheran National Council  
 General Conference of Free Baptists  
 Evangelical Association  
 Waldensian Church of Italy  
 United Presbyterian Church  
 Baptist Church, North

*Cooperating Organizations*

American Bible Society  
 Y. M. C. A.  
 World Alliance of Presbyterian Churches  
 Y. W. C. A.  
 United Society of Christian Endeavor  
 Committee on Cooperation with Latin America  
 Foreign Missions Conference of N. A.  
 Student Volunteer Movement

Among the Findings were the following actions:

"We understand the object of this Conference to be to make inquiry as to the need which European communities may have for any help which the American Protestant Churches may be able to render; such help to be extended in a way to strengthen the work of existing Protestant churches and not in any sense to weaken them so as to make less effective their work.

"It is not the province of the American Protestant Churches to instruct our Protestant brethren in Europe as to how they should do their work, the methods that they should employ, or in any way attempt to impose on them American methods.

"We believe that the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe should act as a Clearing House for information as to religious conditions in Europe. The churches and other

Christian agencies in the United States should be better informed and we believe the most effective agency for this purpose is the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe.

"In our judgment, Protestant Churches and Agencies in America can best help in the religious situation in Europe in the following ways: Denominations in the United States related to Protestant denominations existing in Europe should be encouraged to cooperate with their sister churches in Europe in every way possible in the reconstruction work made necessary through the effects of war, in the formation of new congregations, in the relief of needy churches, agencies and individuals. It is pointed out by those familiar with the situation in Europe that many of the evangelical institutions in different parts of Europe have been forced to close because of the lack of funds to carry on the work. Protestant Churches in Europe should be assisted not only to maintain the charitable work which existed before the War, but to begin new work, in needy communities.

"Assistance should be rendered in evangelistic work in different countries. We should cooperate with the churches of Europe in the preparation of literature needed and some plan should be worked out by which opportunity may be given for the ministers and laymen of the United States and Europe to meet together for the exchange of views with regard to most progressive and effective methods of church work.

"Plans should be worked out by which theological students and clergymen and Christian workers may study outside of their own countries, and to this end free scholarships should be made available in educational institutions in the United States. Literature should be exchanged.

"The Commission should make a study of the needs of religious minorities in European countries, with a view to rendering assistance.

"The Commission should confer with the religious bodies in Europe and offer its assistance, if desired, in arranging for a conference of the European religious bodies to be held in Europe."

6. The third conference of the Constituent bodies of the Federal Council was held on November 17th, 1922, following the "Bethesda Conference" of the European Churches at Copenhagen, August 10-12, 1922. This resulted in the establishment of the "Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe" in Zurich, with an American office in New York, and was the most representative, as well as the best attended, of the conferences held by the Commission. There were 79 representatives of the following bodies:

- Baptist Churches
- Evangelical Synod of N. A.
- Methodist Episcopal Church
- Methodist Episcopal Church, South
- Moravian Church
- Primitive Methodist Church
- Disciples of Christ
- Reformed Church in the U. S.
- Reformed Church in America

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.  
 Christian Church  
 Seventh Day Baptist Churches  
 Congregational Churches  
 Swiss Reformed Church  
 French Reformed Churches  
 Evangelical Church of Czecho-Slovakia

*Cooperating Organizations*

Foreign Missions Conference of N. A.  
 Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of N. A.  
 American Bible Society  
 International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.  
 National Board of the Y. W. C. A.  
 Executive Committee of the Federal Council  
 Near East Relief  
 American University Union, London  
 Commission on International Justice and Goodwill  
 Inter-Church Advisory Council of Canada

Messages came from several religious bodies of several nations in Europe, inviting the cooperation of the Federal Council. Representatives were also present from the Churches of Canada, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Switzerland, Great Britain and France. Among the actions taken were the following:

"We have heard with great pleasure the reports of the Proceedings of the Copenhagen Conference, and of the final action taken establishing a central office for relief work in Europe.

"We are in sympathy with the plan proposed by the Executive Committee of the Copenhagen Conference and conditionally adopted by the Swiss Protestant Federation, for the establishment and operation of such a bureau, and commend it to the constituent Churches of the Federal Council for their cooperation and support, and in particular we recommend it as a medium for the distribution of relief funds to those Churches which have not their own organization in Europe.

"It is our understanding that such a central bureau would not attempt to direct the relief activities now carried on by the denominational organizations, but to serve as an information bureau, to arrange, collect, and edit reports and appeals from Protestant Churches of Europe for financial assistance, and pass them on to the Churches and other agencies able to assist with the carrying out of its recommendations.

"It is further our understanding that the central office will offer its services to distribute such funds, both designated and undesignated, as individuals or Churches may deem fit to send to it.

"In order to assist the European Churches to put this plan in operation, the conference recommends that two-thirds of the amount needed be contributed by the American Churches; the allocation of the amounts to each denomination to be made by the Federal Council, which shall request each denomination thus to assist in providing for the establishment of this agency which should mean so much to the European Churches."

7. Very soon the imperative need was felt of a personality to serve as a friendly interpreter with the European Churches.

The first proposal was to select an American representative, but on further consideration it was decided as more appropriate to choose one from among the European brethren themselves. Dr. Adolf Keller had been in America as representative of the Swiss Federation and other bodies in 1919. He was the obvious choice, both to help in the work of distributing relief funds and also as interpreter of the American Churches and the Churches of Europe to each other.

8. Meanwhile messages and messengers had come from the Eastern Orthodox Churches, and in compliance with a general desire, the Federal Council appointed a special committee to develop fraternal relations with those Churches. This procedure began with the sending of relief to the Russian Church by a special messenger, Rev. J. S. Zelig, during the famine.

9. It may be well to state the present organization of these interests:

(1) The Central Bureau for the Relief of Evangelical Churches in Europe is a European organization, controlled by a Committee from Churches of the European countries.

(2) The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America exercises no control over the Central Bureau in any way, direct or indirect.

(3) The Federal Council lends its good offices to the Central Bureau in stimulating support for it among the American Churches and in furnishing funds for its administrative expense both in Zurich and New York, without conditions.

(4) Dr. Adolf Keller is director of the Central Bureau. He is also European Secretary of the Federal Council, nominated by its Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, elected by the Administrative Committee, and approved by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of interpreting the Churches of Europe and America to each other, of bringing them into fellowship and helping them in their cooperative work.

The Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe is constituted by the Boards of the denominations and other cooperative bodies, is supported by them and its procedures submitted to them and through them to their assemblies. A statement adopted by the Commission on January 27, 1926, declared:

"The Commission recognizes three forms of the general work done in Europe by American Churches, namely:

"(a) Work done through this Commission and the Central Bureau,



"(b) Work done by individuals and denominations directly, and apart from the administration of this Commission and the Central Bureau,

"(c) Work done by denominational, interdenominational and other agencies through specific budgets as a part of their regular program of work and relief."

The Commission urges:

"First, the advantage of the use wherever practicable of this Commission and the Central Bureau for the transmission and distribution of benevolent funds in Europe;

"Second, the Commission requests individuals and bodies working independently to give to this Commission information as to the funds which they forward for the churches, institutions, and for relief in Europe.

"Third, the Commission makes the same request of the bodies using funds in Europe as a part of their regular program.

"The only purpose of the Commission in this is to secure for the Christian public in America and in Europe an adequate statement of the interest expressed in the way of financial contributions in the aid and promotion of religious work in Europe."

10. The Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe has been a natural development. There has been no effort to do anything except to secure relief; to interpret the churches of each continent to the other; to further the spirit of understanding, cooperation and hopeful fraternity, without any desire to control or interfere with the work of our sister churches in Europe.

From time to time the Commission has cooperated in general relief with the American Relief Administration under Mr. Hoover, and in 1924 cooperated with the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council in a special relief movement for Germany. Constant help has been given by the Council in furthering the work of the Near East Relief.

The most recent report of the Central Bureau is presented herewith for information.

### **The Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe**

The policy of the Central Bureau during the past year has shown distinct development, to meet the changing conditions which confront it. The period of acutest distress has passed. No longer in pastors' homes or in the institutions of relief is there the menace of actual starvation. The bewildering sense of catastrophe has been succeeded by a calm effort to evaluate the situation. Christian leaders are facing the results of the devastation wrought among religious institutions by the economic upheaval, and courageously attempting to build anew.

It is still true that many admirable institutions are in desperate need of aid. Throughout the greater part of continental Christianity a generous and inclusive program of relief ought to be put into effect. But the smallness of the funds available make the carrying out of any such plan for widely distributed relief out of the question. The committee of the Central Bureau, for lack of funds, is still compelled to watch valuable institutions of Christian service closing their doors, or agonizing in a heartbreaking effort just to exist.

The only permissible policy in view of the inadequacy of funds to meet the whole situation is to use what is given for things manifestly most important. In shaping their policy according to this principle, the judgment of the Executive Committee of the Central Bureau and of trained observers sent from this country to study the situation are entirely in accord. Two major objects are to be stressed.

First, there is to be strong emphasis on the building up of a new leadership. As the Churches emerge from a period of shock and disorganization into a period of reconstruction, with the hold of old precedents and habits loosened and the call to new achievements and new methods in their ears, competent leadership is especially demanded. Yet just here, in the training of leaders, the difficulties of the present crisis are peculiarly felt. In many places theological professors lacking a living salary and limited to the use of libraries to which no books have been added since 1914, labor under great disadvantage, while a large proportion of the students, occupied through many hours with bread winning, come with jaded minds to their real work. To meet this situation one recent gift of importance was specially designated and at the moment, 86 students for the ministry, carefully chosen from 17 countries, are receiving scholarships, very small according to American standards, yet sufficient to enable them to give themselves undividedly to preparation for their life work. At the same time a few grants at strategic points have strengthened the hands of professors and made libraries more helpful. It is planned also to give to a few students, or younger ministers, opportunity to visit other countries than their own that they may have the broadening and stimulating influence of contact with other types of religious life than those to which they have been accustomed, an experience most desirable for those who are to be leaders.

In the second place it is the policy of the Central Bureau to aid especially in all cooperative effort among the Churches and religious institutions. The wisdom of such a policy is so obvious as to require little comment. This purpose of the Central Bureau accords with a marked tendency among the Churches themselves toward federation and toward other cooperative measures by which duplication of effort or organization will be eliminated.

While the program of the Central Bureau lays especial stress on the two aims indicated above, the work of relief of threatened institutions of outstanding importance must continue. When, for example, a great Christian institution representing an investment of \$500,000 was saved by a gift of \$10,000, the wisdom of such a grant was self-evident.

As regards designated gifts, these are, of course, passed on promptly to the beneficiaries indicated.

The general program outlined above appears to commend itself to all who know best the situation in Europe. As to the actual functioning of the Bureau, the reports of all who have studied it at close range characterize it as wise, efficient, economical. All funds received are handled without any diminution for administration. The

expenses of the Bureau are met by gifts from religious bodies in different countries.

It is when we turn to the support given to this work of European relief by the Churches of our country that the report is less encouraging. The decrease in receipts for the current year is due in part to the fact that certain large gifts received in 1924 for reconstruction in France were not of a kind to be repeated. Aside from this, however, the response from American churches is far from what it should be. The fact that many of our denominational boards are facing deficits and that none can make up their full budgets without effort doubtless explains the fact that aid is not given more generously to our fellow believers across the ocean in their distress. Yet in an emergency, when, for lack of immediate help, injury is being done to the Christian cause which cannot be made good for generations, the need is great enough and grave enough to justify a definite recognition in our denominational budgets. The hope expressed by representatives of six Presbyterian and Reformed bodies in conference over this matter, that together they might contribute \$500,000, is still far from being realized, though committees in several of the bodies have recently made special efforts which may yet yield something substantial.

## RELATIONS WITH THE EASTERN CHURCHES

The Christians of America must come to know the circumstances of their brothers in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, and the Churches of Eastern Europe and Western Asia must come to appreciate the brotherly sentiments held toward them by the Churches of America. It is on this twofold program that the committee has proceeded during the past year. Through meetings and conferences and through contacts with representatives of our Foreign Boards and with representatives of the Near East Relief, has been carried on the first part of the program. The second part of the program has been carried on through correspondence, through the sending of literature, through visitors to the Eastern Churches, and in a particularly direct way through a conference which representatives of the Federal Council had with Eastern Church leaders during the Stockholm Conference.

The efforts which our Committee is making are able to supplement the work of the Foreign Boards; first, by paving the way for cooperation with the leaders of the Eastern Churches; second, by exhibiting the fact that the existence of denominations does not preclude close harmony; and, third, by presenting in the constitution of the Federal Council a method by which the different religious groups in the East may come closer together.

As a result of the contacts already made, the Federal Council's committee has already taken steps to make possible a conference between representatives of all the Patriarchates and representatives of the Federal Council and its constituent bodies, to be held somewhere in the Near East.

We have also taken steps which may result in making possible the stationing of a resident representative of the Federal Council of the Churches in the East. Such a representative would endeavor to develop with Eastern Church leaders relations of friendly cooperation such as now exist between the Federal Council and the religious bodies of Europe.

Our Committee has suggested to the Foreign Boards certain specific methods by which our Boards may themselves foster a fraternal spirit of cooperation with the Eastern Churches.

One way for our Boards to foster a fraternal spirit of cooperation with the Eastern Churches would be for the missionaries to promote regular and public local conferences between the various Christian groups. Still another way would



be for the Boards to designate one of their missionaries in each country as a *liaison* officer who is to extend cooperation with the Eastern Churches in our common task of making head against paganism and atheism. Such a *liaison* officer would be expected to include this phase of his work in his annual report to his own Board.

The time seems to have come in the great work of evangelizing the world to give recognition to the natural intensity of national feeling, and to recognize the preparedness of the Eastern Churches to do their share in the winning of all peoples to Christ. We believe that the American constituents of our Foreign Boards would hear gladly of any efforts to promote the Christian effectiveness of the indigenous Churches, and we believe that the Federal Council is in a position to share in the work of unifying Christian effort in Europe and Western Asia.

A word should be added about the possibility of aiding the American branches of the Eastern Churches. In this field our Home Boards work as denominations, and there is room for important interdenominational activity.

The time may not be far distant when there may be interchanges of lecturers and when it would not be considered strange to see an appointee of one of our Boards teaching the universality of Christ in a school conducted under the auspices of one of the Eastern Churches. The committee believes that there are abundant reasons for special and direct cooperative relationships between the Eastern and American Churches.

RT. REV. CHARLES H. BRENT,  
*Chairman.*

GEORGE R. MONTGOMERY,  
*Secretary.*

## MERCY AND RELIEF

In accordance with instructions given by the Quadrennial Meeting of the Council in Atlanta a year ago, the Committee on Mercy and Relief has been established as a standing committee of the Council. It includes members designated by the authority of the various communions comprising the Council.

The Committee on Mercy and Relief has been organized primarily for the purpose of enabling the Churches to act promptly and unitedly, in their own name, in securing funds for the relief of suffering when great emergencies arise. Such occurrences as the famine in China four years ago, the suffering in Germany two years ago, and the Japanese earthquake illustrate the kind of occasions with which the Mercy and Relief Committee of the Council expects especially to deal.

The Quadrennial Meeting at Atlanta, declared:

"There should be provision for more immediate, more adequate and better equipped effort by the Churches to meet the great human emergencies, which arise from time to time and which the Churches should meet in their own name or rather in Christ's name, with such works of mercy and relief as will express to the world the love of Christ going out to men through His Church. The right and obligation of the Churches to do such work have always been recognized by them. There has been a tendency, however, to transfer many activities into the hands of temporary agencies created when disasters occur or of permanent organizations existing apart from any direct association with the Churches. This tendency, often quite satisfactory in results, has developed to a point where the question must be raised as to whether the Churches will practically relinquish such services altogether. The impossibility of this relinquishment is realized when one recognizes that thereby the Churches would largely lose the invaluable power of Christian testimony which deeds of serving love possess. Although the various special agencies which have been created are richly supported, and should continue to be supported, by the members of the Churches, and although they freely acknowledge that support, some of these agencies cannot by their very nature convey to the recipients of relief nor to mankind at large any open and direct testimony as to the Christian love which prompted the support."

### Proposed Policy and Plan

In accordance with this general principle, the following statement of policies was formulated by the Committee on Mercy and Relief at a meeting last June and subsequently approved by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council:

"1. In the establishment of this committee, the Federal Council of the Churches aims to provide an instrumentality through which the Protestant Churches can unitedly determine and discharge their responsibility amid any conditions which appeal for Christian mercy and

relief. It seeks to be the common servant and agency of the Churches in prosecuting such activities.

"2. According to the committee's title, its work is to be so guided that it will constantly be a testimony of Christian mercy. This motive must never be clouded, if the true desire of the Churches is to be served. The generous response which Christian charity makes to the call of great emergencies ought to be of such a character as to make it clear that the response is prompted by distinctly Christian impulses, and springs out of the very heart of our Christian faith. The Church of Christ cannot surrender the duty and the joy of testifying, by its deeds, to the Christian love which prompts it to help the suffering.

"3. The committee's title further indicates that its work is to be purely one of *relief*. Special interest will center around the duty of the Churches in connection with great emergencies and disasters. These will generally require the awakening of the Churches to the need and the raising of substantial sums of money without a moment's delay.

"4. The great work done by such organizations as the American Red Cross and the American Relief Administration is heartily recognized, while it is also recognized that they cannot at all times meet, because of their very character, the need of the Churches described in No. 2 above. No interference with such organizations is contemplated. Much rather will cooperation with them be sought, in so far as will conserve the principles in No. 2 and No. 3 above. Full cooperation will also be sought with organizations that arise upon a stricken field.

"5. The committee will also serve as a central clearing-house through which the Churches may consider, if desired, their relationship to general agencies of relief.

"6. In the distribution of funds, it will be the established policy of the committee to proceed without regard to denominational considerations, the sole purpose being to provide relief in the name of Christ. The privilege of denominational designation and distribution may, however, be arranged if the denomination possesses adequate channels of distribution, and will carry on the distribution regardless of denominational affiliations or denominational extension.

"7. Whenever an emergency or disaster occurs, for which it appears that satisfactory provision does not exist, the committee will be convened immediately, in order to consider without delay whether the case is one on which the committee should act."

In view of the fact that the Committee is a large one and its members widely representative, geographically as well as denominationally, a smaller executive committee is being appointed, with the understanding that in the case of any emergency the executive committee will be convened immediately. Upon it will rest the responsibility of deciding whether the emergency is of such character as to require joint action by the Churches. If so, it will be the duty of the executive committee to lay before the whole committee recommendations

as to the concrete steps that should be taken to give effect to the general policies which have already been agreed upon.

### Recommendation

The Committee on Mercy and Relief recommends: That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council approve the proposed policy and plan of the Committee on Mercy and Relief as outlined in Items 1 to 7 of this report.

FREDERICK H. KNUBEL,  
*Chairman.*



## RELIGIOUS WORK ON THE CANAL ZONE

The erection of a beautiful church at Balboa during the year 1925 makes this a memorable year in the history of the Union Church on the Canal Zone. For a decade, this congregation has had to work and worship in the basement of a projected church building. The failure to complete this building has been a source of great regret and also a serious handicap to Protestant work on the Canal Zone.

In 1923 a campaign was launched to secure \$100,000 with which to complete this church and, if possible, erect a small church at Gatun. The securing of these funds has been a more difficult task than was first anticipated. Not until the latter part of 1924 were sufficient funds secured to warrant beginning building operations.

A capable architect had been employed who had made such use as was possible of the building that had been constructed, and who worked out plans for a beautiful and adequate church. Construction work began with the coming of the dry season and has been pushed with vigor.

The building committee has had the usual experience of building committees. The national and the local committees were not in a position to let contracts for all the construction work. Experience had proved that it was advisable to put the work under the hand of a capable and dependable foreman and proceed as far as funds would permit. The church was able to buy supplies at an advantage because of their being admitted tax free. Every possible economy was practised. It was estimated that the completed building would cost in the neighborhood of \$83,000. As is so often the case, the costs have gone ahead of the estimates, making it necessary to borrow for the completion of the church.

The local committee on the Canal Zone received the approval of the National Committee for the borrowing of funds locally in order that there might not be the financial loss that would be incurred by stopping building operations and also the more serious loss to the work itself. All were agreed that the church must be completed in such a way as to meet the hearty approval of all who desire at this point a most notable evidence of the strength and purpose of Protestantism.

The accompanying financial report indicates that over \$31,000 has been received this year for the building. It is estimated that the building, when completed, will cost \$100,000

in addition to the \$30,000 that was spent a number of years ago in constructing the basement floor.

Rev. Albert R. Brown, who, with his family, has served the church for three years, returned to take a pastorate in the State. In the meantime, Rev. Raymond E. Marshall, District Superintendent of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Panama, is serving as pastor of the church. Mr. Marshall's acquaintanceship with conditions on the Canal Zone and his delightful relationship with the church has made his service most successful. During this period, he has visited the State and secured a number of contributions, which will help in the completion of the church, besides making many friends for the Union Church on the Canal Zone.

Rev. A. B. Boynton, a pastor in the Reformed Church in America, is pastor of the congregation at Cristobal. The reports from this congregation are most encouraging. Much has been done in finishing and furnishing this church, which was completed two years ago, but not entirely equipped. Five thousand dollars could be used to very great advantage in making this building more adequate for the work of this growing community.

The congregations at Pedro Miguel and Gatun are ministered to by temporary supplies. The enthusiastic support of the members of these two congregations is making this work of great value. It is hoped that, with the completion of the building enterprise at Balboa, adequate churches may be erected for these smaller congregations located at the two great series of locks.

The work on the Canal Zone has been given the most careful consideration by the various denominations acting through the different Boards. The contributions received during the last two years for the erection of this building are as follows, \$30,000 having already been given by the Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists, South, for the building at Cristobal:

Congregational Church Building Society .....	\$5,000
American Baptist Home Mission Society (special).....	1,100
Board of Home Missions of the United Presbyterian Church..	2,500
Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A...	10,000
Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Church Extension .....	5,000
Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church	5,000
Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South .....	3,000

Total .....\$31,600

The balance of the funds received came from individuals. The people on the Canal Zone have pledged \$8,500 besides carrying the heavy burden of the work.

The proper finishing of the building and furnishing of the same makes it imperative that about \$15,000 more be secured.

Leaders in the Disciples Church and the Presbyterian Church, South, are interested in the securing of appropriations from these denominations that they may have definite participation in this practical expression in the spirit of Christian unity throughout the United States.

E. E. OLCOTT,  
*Honorary Chairman.*

DAVID G. WYLIE,  
*Chairman.*

ROY B. GUILD,  
*Secretary.*

## FINANCIAL AND FIDUCIARY MATTERS

This Committee is finding a large field of usefulness ready for its entrance and cultivation.

1. There are people, relatively few, but in the aggregate a large number, who wish information respecting benevolent objects of the Church and akin to the Church, who turn to a central, trustworthy source in preference to persons or offices near at hand, because of a sense of privacy and of detachment, which permits them to plan donations and bequests without the thought of embarrassment or pressure, frequently arising when all the parties are intimately acquainted. This Committee is building up a name and reputation as a distributor of judicial, impartial and confidential information.

2. There are lawyers and others who need to secure exact legal titles and other definite information respecting missionary, educational and other organizations. This Committee can furnish the information, or point to the source from which it can be obtained. Here is a concrete illustration: A lawyer in one city wished to write into a client's will the legal designation of the Trustees of a home for crippled children under Masonic auspices in another city, and turned to this Committee. The Committee soon found and furnished the desired information.

3. There are roundly 150,000 agents in the country, who through the sale of life insurance, are protecting the future of families and estates. They know that there is a large amount of good business for them, as well as a broader benefit to mankind, if they write policies also for benevolent, missionary and educational objects. The Committee has established contacts and is developing cooperation with the organizations which include this army of able and devoted promoters of future welfare.

4. There are 2,600 trust companies in the country, and 1,800 national banks and 400 state banks, having fiduciary powers, which solicit the administration of estates and have it in the field of their influence to guide testators or donors in selection of beneficiaries and methods of applying benefits. This great company of practically 5,000 financial institutions, whose combined resources exceed any other financial interests in the country, is more and more concerned with the business which lies in the field of missions, education and philanthropy. The origin of the community trust is an illustration. This Committee was represented on the program of the annual



meeting of the Trust Company Division of the American Bankers' Association last February. This Committee is already serving as a clearing house of information and a center of contact with these financial institutions. It is because of this central position of service and usefulness that this Committee was named by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church as one of the seven agencies of the Federal Council with which the National Council would cooperate the current year.

5. This Committee is the natural agency through which the Federal Council can appropriately serve its constituent members in the broader aspects of their policies for administering, investing, conserving and safeguarding their permanent funds, memorials, special endowments and annuities. Last February a conference—the first inclusive conference of the character—was held at Atlantic City through three days, to consider subjects such as accounting, reporting, investing with reference to ethics involved as well as security, the handling of annuity contracts and funds, the making of better wills, legislation affecting estates, and the possibility of common publicity. This conference attracted much favorable attention; and 630 copies of the volume containing the papers there presented have been distributed to purchasers. The Committee has been requested to hold other similar conferences.

6. This Committee is prepared, within its field, which is chiefly consultative and advisory, to cooperate with any movement relating to the gathering and administering of funds, particularly with reference to "the long pull" into the future. It is cooperating now with the Council of Church Boards of Education in "a campaign of perseverance" to secure permanent funds for institutions engaged in Christian education, a campaign, not of a year, nor of spasmodic impulse, but deliberate, steady, broad, comprehensive and persevering. The details of this plan will be set forth by Dr. Robert L. Kelly of the Council of Church Boards of Education and in the magazine of that Council, *Christian Education*.

7. The Committee is gradually encouraging the production of an approved literature pertaining to the far-reach and the safe custody of permanent funds. Already under its own imprimatur one book and seven pamphlets have been printed, chiefly paid for by men or organizations appreciating the value of a common literature sanctioned by a central office.

8. To a limited extent the Committee has served as the medium of exchange for literature produced by one organiza-

tion, or institution, among other organizations and institutions. It can be much more useful in this field.

9. Some denominations have made exhaustive studies of their own structure and of the financial security and economy of administration. The Committee has been permitted to share in the conclusions arrived at and is hereby enabled to make available to others the findings as far as they may be applicable.

It is time that the House of God should rest upon a sound economic foundation, and that the servants of God should administer all of their trusts with methods and principles the best known to men.

ALFRED WILLIAMS ANTHONY,  
*Chairman.*

## EDITORIAL COUNCIL OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

Following the reorganization of the Editorial Council of the Religious Press at the Quadrennial Meeting in Atlanta, Ga., last December, it was our pleasure to send to the various journals an abstract of the splendid address which had been delivered to the assembled editors in Atlanta by the new President of the Federal Council, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. This was used in practically all the religious papers and was very effective.

Through the generous helpfulness of one of our members, Dr. Van Schaick, it was made possible, also, to provide all the religious papers in America, and many interested individuals, with copies of the admirable address on the province and problems of religious journalism delivered at the mid-winter Convocation at the Yale Divinity School by Dr. William E. Gilroy, Editor of the "Congregationalist." Demands for this publication have come even from Africa, New Zealand and Australia.

Through the President of the Editorial Council, a number of outstanding religious leaders in America were asked for expressions of judgment with regard to the importance of religious journalism and the necessity of placing the Church paper more widely in the homes of our people. A large proportion of these graciously responded, and a truly valuable symposium of these replies was sent to all the religious journals. These also were extensively used and provided a genuine stimulus and wholesome encouragement in many quarters. (This Symposium is herewith appended as a part of this report.)

Several meetings of the Eastern Section, and of officers and committees of the Editorial Council, have been held during the year, at which plans for the furtherance of this work were carefully considered. At a meeting in Washington on January 30 about forty editors were in attendance. It is only fair to say that the problems confronting us appear to be increasingly difficult, and that those who have been called to leadership in the work of providing a Christian literature for our homes feel the need of whole-hearted cooperation on the part of every religious leader in the land. The Church papers are here to serve. They are not money-making institutions, and a large percentage of them are contending with annual deficits, which not only handicap their usefulness, but often serve to

discredit them in the eyes of some pastors and people who cannot understand why religious and missionary journals should not "make money," as many secular papers do. We are hopeful, however, that the great service which is being rendered by these Church papers is more generally recognized and that an increasing number believe that the payment of the deficits should be gladly made, in view of the great ministry of the religious press in every department of Church life. It is, after all, the very cheapest and best form of promotion, and the publicity given to all the interests of the denomination is worth far more than the small sums exacted of boards and individuals in order to keep the balance on the right side of the ledger.

A highly significant conference on "Present Problems of Religious Journalism" is now being planned, to be held for two days, probably in Washington, some time during the first half of 1926.

PAUL S. LEINBACH,  
*Chairman.*



## ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS

There have been two changes of importance in connection with the work of this committee since the last report. The first was the resignation of Dr. E. O. Watson as Secretary, an action greatly regretted by all who knew of his faithful and effective work. Since the first of April the conduct of the office has been in the hands of Dr. W. L. Darby, who has had the constant advice and assistance of the Chief Chaplains of the Army and Navy. The second was the retirement of Bishop William F. McDowell as Chairman. This step was taken on his own initiative because of the fact that he thought it unwise to continue to hold this position and also that of Chairman of the Washington Committee. His service has been of the greatest value and we are glad that he will remain a member of the committee. In his stead Dr. W. S. Abernethy, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in Washington, was appointed to the chairmanship.

Three meetings of the committee have been held during the year, with a good attendance in each case. The work has been reorganized in various ways, so as to make sub-committees responsible for particular phases of it.

### Conferences Held

Through the office of Chaplain John T. Axton arrangements were made for a conference of Chaplains in the Regular Army and Reserve Corps, continuing for three days, commencing April 22nd. Its purpose is indicated in the following statement issued by the War Department in the call:

"Fifteen clergymen and educators who are Chaplains in the Officers' Reserve Corps and thirteen Regular Army Chaplains whose stations are in the vicinity of Washington are meeting on Wednesday, April 22nd, in the War Department as a Council of Chaplains, with a view to becoming more familiar with the purposes and policies of the department as they relate to Chaplains and to recommend such procedures as may strengthen the program of moral and religious training for soldiers. In advance of their arrival the members of the Council were divided into five committees to deliberate upon special phases of the activities of Chaplains. Problems covering procurement, training, duties, civilian relations and national security will be presented by the committees for consideration of the whole group."

On the first day of this session a luncheon was given by the General Committee at the Cosmos Club to the entire group attending the Council of Chaplains, together with members of the General Committee and several especially invited guests.

During the luncheon addresses were delivered by Hon. Dwight F. Davis, then Assistant Secretary of War; Chief Chaplain of the Navy, Evan W. Scott; Chief Chaplain of the Army, John T. Axton; Chaplains Francis Duffy, M. A. Lazaron and Charles S. Macfarland. By this means an opportunity was given for personal acquaintance such as proved valuable to all, in addition to the promotion of a better understanding through the statement of the Assistant Secretary of War.

Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council, who is a Chaplain in the Officers' Reserve Corps, has continued his activity in connection with the conferences arranged at the times of his visits to various camps in the Second Corps Area. These are of great value to the Chaplains in many ways, giving them additional assurance of the interest which is felt in their work by the officers of the Council.

### Church Parade

A very interesting experiment was undertaken in the summer training camps throughout the Second Corps Area in arranging for Church Parade on Sundays. According to this plan the men remained in camp instead of scattering through the adjoining territory, and united in religious services, each man according to his own faith. Catholic, Jewish and Protestant Chaplains were assigned places and given proper equipment for such services as they desired to hold. These were attended by men of their respective faiths after marching across the parade ground to the strains of familiar hymns. The testimony of the officers and men as well as that of the Chaplains, is altogether favorable as to the success of the experiment. In view of the fact that it proved to be a real blessing, very likely similar plans will be followed in other camps next year. It should be noted that Dr. Macfarland has for three years, in his reports, been urging this program.

### Criticisms

Because of repeated criticisms relative to the work of Chaplains and their inclusion in the ranks of the Army and Navy, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. Their report was to the effect "That it was an unwarranted attack upon our War Department and upon the men who, in the name of Christ, are now serving as Chaplains in the several relations of our Army. That the statement of our Secretary of War concerning the utterances of officers authoritatively settles the whole issue and answers any questions that might arise on the subject." This report was accepted and presented at the Quadrennial Meeting in Atlanta. The report of the

special committee there appointed to deal with this subject will be before the Executive Committee of the Council at the Detroit meeting.

### Army Chaplains

The Annual Report of the Chief of Chaplains of the Army, Colonel John T. Axton, to the Secretary of War contains numerous items of special interest. The following statistics will show a more than half-million increase in the voluntary attendance of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army at stated services of worship in Army posts during 1925. The compiled statistics show 18,361 services conducted with a total attendance of 1,880,027, which is 550,554 in excess of the figures for the fiscal year 1924, when a new high mark was attained. The average strength of the Army and the number of Regular Army Chaplains in services were practically the same as in the two years immediately preceding. Services were planned to meet the needs of all classes, as indicated by the following summary:

<i>Nature of Services</i>	<i>No. of Services</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>
Mass .....	1,238	204,434
Benediction services .....	19	1,000
Morning services, Protestant .....	3,571	341,148
Evening services, general .....	3,653	638,824
Sunday School .....	4,319	230,850
Bible class sessions .....	238	9,637
Guard House .....	815	25,980
Hospital, other than general .....	77	4,435
Joint services .....	435	119,279
Week night .....	1,916	165,120
Services by civilian ministers:		
Catholic .....	1,282	88,071
Protestant .....	798	51,249
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>18,361</b>	<b>1,880,027</b>

By the law of averages it appears that every member of the military personnel attended church in an army post thirteen times during the year. The report does not take into account the large number of officers and enlisted men who regularly worship in civilian churches near their stations. The Chief of Chaplains, who visited half of the Army posts in this country during the year, attributes this steady growth in interest in religious matters to the deep personal concern officers, and particularly commanding officers, have shown in safeguarding the moral and spiritual life of all members of their garrisons. The report calls attention to the fact that most of the services were held in such improvised places of worship as dance halls, gymnasiums, recreation rooms, theatres and service clubs, and many in the open air. Provision has been

made for suitable church buildings on relatively few military reservations. The Chief of Chaplains recommends that an effort be made to interest Congress in appropriating funds so that each year four or five chapels, so planned as to be easily adapted to forms of worship of the major divisions of the church, may be constructed.

During the year there was a net increase of one hundred and fifty-eight in the number of Chaplains in the Reserve Corps. The total number of Reserve Chaplains is 1,115, among whom are many highly prominent and nationally known clergymen of the outstanding religious denominations. The various churches are represented in the Reserve Corps as follows:

Baptist .....	135	Reformed in the United	
Christian .....	13	States .....	8
Christian Science .....	6	Roman Catholic .....	213
Church of Christ .....	3	Salvation Army .....	3
Congregational .....	55	Unitarian .....	10
Disciples of Christ .....	36	Jewish .....	17
Evangelical .....	7	Lutheran .....	54
Presbyterian .....	159	Methodist .....	211
Protestant Episcopal .....	163	United Brethren .....	6
Protestant Episcopal Re-		Universalist .....	6
formed .....	3		
Reformed in America .....	7	Total .....	1,115

The committee has had before it many applications for commission in the Chaplaincy of the Officers' Reserve Corps. The standard has been maintained at a high level, so that the men selected are those of unquestioned fitness.

### Navy Chaplains

In the Navy Chaplaincy during the past year there have been two retirements (one for physical disability), one death, and three resignations, with an additional resignation effective November 30. There have been a total of six new appointments, making a prospective net loss of one and a prospective total number of Chaplains as eighty-five. The distribution of the Chaplains as to duty is as follows:

At sea .....	37
Beyond seas .....	9
Shore duty .....	39
Leave .....	1



The denominational affiliation of Navy Chaplains on active duty is as shown in the table following:

Baptist .....	14	Methodist .....	15
Catholic .....	16	Presbyterian .....	16
Christian .....	2	Protestant Episcopal .....	11
Christian Science .....	1	Reformed .....	1
Congregationalist .....	2	United Presbyterian .....	2
Disciple .....	4		—
Lutheran .....	2		86

The Chaplains' Office has been advised that the budget restricts the number of Chaplains for the year 1926-1927 to an average of eighty-four. This is much to be regretted. This would be but 56 per cent of the total authorized strength of the Corps and at least 25 per cent less than the minimum requirement for adequately carrying on the work. It is hoped that the restriction will not be continuously placed so low, in order that the Corps may be recruited more fully to meet the necessities if a sufficient number of men can be secured.

The statistics gathered from ships and stations indicate that the church attendance of officers and enlisted men has reached approximately one million during the year, an average of nine per person per year. In addition to their other duties the Chaplains have continued to stress the religious phase of their activities as paramount and that for which they are especially appointed. The President has requested that a Chaplain be assigned to the U.S.S. *Mayflower* whenever that vessel is absent from port over the week-end. To comply with this request a Chaplain has been detailed for duty at the Navy Yard and is available for call to duty on the *Mayflower* whenever desired. The service held on board is identical in every respect with that which the Chaplain would hold on board any battleship. It is believed that the example of the President has a most wholesome and salutary effect throughout the Navy.

When the Scouting Fleet joined the Battle Fleet at San Pedro in March a joint conference was held, including all the Chaplains of that vicinity and San Pedro. Group conferences have also been held at various times under the guidance of the Fleet Chaplains in both Scouting and Battle Fleets. The individual Chaplains have also taken advantage of every opportunity to attend the conferences (National and local) of their respective denominations, as well as the conferences of Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs and other fraternal orders.

All reports for the ships of the U. S. Fleet which visited Hawaii, Australia and New Zealand during the past summer have been most gratifying as pertains to conduct of the personnel. The Young Men's Christian Associations (Army and

Navy Branch) and kindred welfare organizations, the ministers and people of the churches, and the citizens generally, extended such a hospitable welcome and that hospitality was so universally accepted that the behavior of men left nothing to be desired. The Chaplains were invited to address church and other audiences to the limit of their time and strength and to bring words of greeting and goodwill from the people of the United States.

The Chaplains' Library of the Navy has continued to be a most useful institution and is continually drawn upon. There are 625 volumes in the combined libraries of the office of the Chief Chaplain of the Navy and the office of the Pacific Fleet Chaplain.

### **Cemeteries in Europe**

As in former years, visitation was made during the past summer by representatives of the General Committee to the American cemeteries in Europe. In the report presented to the committee it is highly gratifying to note that excellent progress is shown in the existing conditions, both as to appearance and management. Since the release of the Chaplains assigned to the American Graves Registration Service, it has not been possible to have appropriate religious services in connection with the re-interment of bodies. It is recommended and sincerely hoped that if an increase in the number of Chaplains for the Regular Army is granted by the next session of Congress, a Chaplain of the Regular Army be detailed as a member of the staff of the Graves Registration Service. Pending such action, it has been suggested that Reserve Chaplains resident in Europe be unofficially appointed for this service.

### **The Chaplains' School**

The Chaplains' School established at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., held two sessions during the period between June, 1924, and July, 1925. At these two sessions a total of twenty-three Chaplains were graduated, eighteen being Regular Army Chaplains and five Reserve Corps. The course of instruction covers a period of three months and the facilities for practical work and complete instruction in all matters pertaining to the requirements of the Army Chaplaincy could not be improved upon.

The removal of discriminations existing in the present status of Army Chaplains and the provision of an increased personnel which would more fully meet the religious needs of the men in the Army will be sought. At the present time the

lamentable condition exists of whole regiments in large camps being without the services of a Chaplain of any denomination, and dependent upon Chaplains from other units for religious ministrations, which can be secured only at infrequent intervals. The bill presented to the last session of Congress undoubtedly would have passed but for the crowded calendar of the last weeks of the session. A joint hearing was had before the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees, and the measure was passed as approved by the Senate Committee. Unfortunately, it was not reported out of the House Committee in time to receive action before the adjournment. The bill, brought up to date, will be re-introduced in the new Congress and its passage pressed as urgently as our means for securing influence will permit.

A most admirable article by Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, entitled "The Duties, Responsibilities and Conduct of the Chaplains" has just been published by the committee. This has been issued in pamphlet form and copies distributed to all Chaplains in active service in both the Army and Navy. Some thousands of copies have also been mailed to friends throughout the country, in order that they might have more detailed information regarding the exact nature of the work which Chaplains are called upon to perform.

Because of appeals sent to numerous friends the receipts have been somewhat larger this year than last. Practically all of the denominations have continued their appropriations on the same level as previously. Their continuance in the future is required if our needs are to be met adequately. In addition we must find and develop a large number of interested individuals who will aid in furnishing sufficient support.

Most grateful thanks are due to Bishop McDowell for his wise and tactful administration of affairs during the seven years he has served as chairman of the General Committee. He has given to it a very large measure of thought and energy, thereby rendering a service the value of which can scarcely be over-estimated. He deserves the thanks of the whole Church for his capable leadership during this period.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. ABERNETHY,  
*Chairman.*

W. L. DARBY,  
*Acting Secretary.*

## THE WASHINGTON OFFICE

During the past year the situation has been somewhat perplexing and difficult due to the long illness of Dr. E. O. Watson, the Secretary since 1919. Just prior to the Quadrennial Meeting this illness became so serious that he was unable to attend the sessions at Atlanta, and for a number of months could not give oversight to the work of the office. Finally he considered it wise to offer his resignation, effective March 31st. This was accepted with genuine regret, and the thanks of the Federal Council were extended to him for the service which he had rendered so efficiently and wisely during the six years of his incumbency.

In order that the activities might proceed with proper attention, Dr. W. L. Darby, Executive Secretary of the Washington Federation of Churches, was requested to give his assistance, and later he was asked to serve as Secretary. This he has continued to do until this date, using such portions of his time as could be spared from his other duties. This arrangement has enabled us to carry forward the general features of our work in Washington without interruption.

No edition of the Year Book has been issued in 1925, although much of the statistical material was gathered and ready for use. It has now been determined to make the Commission on Christian Education responsible for the volume hereafter and this plan will take the work hitherto done in our office to New York. The correspondence necessitated in the preparation and production of this publication has been very large. Only one who undertakes such a task can realize how great the amount is and how many details require attention and decision. For several years Dr. Watson rendered a most valuable service to the churches in preparing the Year Book and one that should have grateful recognition.

Inquiries regarding many phases of religious progress come to us by letter and telephone in a steady stream. These are answered promptly with the best information available in our files. Such requests come from governmental departments and from persons widely scattered over the country. Because of our location, many letters are addressed to us and we endeavor to give adequate reply, so far as possible, in every case. This is an important phase of service and one which is certain to be required of us constantly in the future.

The details in connection with the issuance of passports are so complicated that these important papers are often held up



because of some slight failure or inaccuracy. In each case, where need has arisen, we have taken the matter up with the State Department immediately. Sometimes this has required a personal call to the Passport Division and an explanation regarding the situation. In every instance our request has been given a most courteous hearing. Without exception we have been able to secure such adjustment as permitted the granting of the passport before the time it was needed. This is a real service to the Missionary Boards of some of our constituent bodies, especially as it is often true that a missionary has made all arrangements to take a particular ship and the issuance of the passport is essential to sailing.

Because we are at the seat of government, the various commissions of the Federal Council call upon us frequently to make appointments with the President, cabinet officers, and others in authority. We plan for such interviews as are desired, securing the designation of an hour for that purpose and making other necessary arrangements. By this means we enable the commissions of the Council, as well as its officers, to see the persons with whom they have business of consequence. Often there is brought before these officials some action which has been taken by the Council itself, or its constituent bodies, relative to matters of public concern. We are glad to record here the fact that our request has received uniform courtesy so that we have been able to make the desired plans without difficulty.

With the approach of a new Congress early in December such duties will devolve upon us again, inasmuch as several items in which the Council is interested will need to be brought before the proper committees.

On numerous occasions matters have been referred to us requiring special attention at the various departments of the government. For example, difficulties in connection with immigration papers, Indian affairs and the residence of aliens in the United States. These have had personal care and it has been possible thereby to make the necessary adjustments to the satisfaction of every one concerned.

During the year several valuable additions have been made to the personnel of the Washington Committee, and plans completed for more frequent meetings. The sub-committees have been reorganized and a new committee appointed on "Courtesies to Foreign Visitors." The latter step seemed desirable because of the frequent presence of men and women from abroad who should have our particular attention. Appropriate luncheons were arranged, for example, during the past summer

for Dr. Alexander Chisholm, of Scotland, and Dr. M. Zumoto, of Japan.

There is special occasion for gratitude in the fact that the Washington Committee continues to possess the confidence of government officials, as well as that of the churches in the community. Steps are now being taken to secure closer relations with the local churches in the belief that this will be beneficial both to them and to the committee. At the same time, the requests coming to our office for service of many kinds is evidence that our constituent bodies realize the need for an office in the capital of the nation. It is our desire to render that type of service which will make the committee of the largest possible worth in all of its relationships.

WILLIAM F. McDOWELL,  
*Chairman.*

W. L. DARBY,  
*Secretary.*

## THE UNIVERSAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE ON LIFE AND WORK

The Conference on Life and Work, which convened at Stockholm during the latter half of August with about five hundred representatives, to a large extent officially appointed or consented to, representing thirty-seven nations and about as many denominational bodies, must not be considered alone as the result or the end of the preceding years of preparation, but rather as the beginning of a new order. It marks the establishment of deepened cooperative relationships between the Churches of differing denominations, nations and races and the extension of this relationship to one of cooperation between the Eastern Orthodox Churches and the other Churches of the world. It must be regarded as the beginning of a much more unified policy in education, in the spirit of evangelization and especially (to use the words of the constitution of the Federal Council) in securing "a larger combined influence for the Churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life."

### A New Stage

The significance of the meeting was less in what it brought together in the form of reports or conclusions, still less in any actions that it took or resolutions that it passed than in its being the beginning of a new state of mind and a new approach to the task of the Christian Church. The meeting can perhaps best be described, to the American Churches, by saying that it resembled in considerable measure a quadrennial meeting of the Federal Council enlarged to international terms.

If nothing had happened, for the present, but the Conference itself, even if it had not attempted to look into the future, it would have been well worth while as a demonstration of the fact that the Churches of the world are of a state of heart and will which made possible the convening of such a conference. But, as will be seen, the Conference, whatever may have been its mental attitude at the earlier sessions, closed with the consciousness that it was by no means an end in itself, but the beginning of a new era in the Church of Christ.

It will not be out of place to call attention to such helpful cooperation as the Federal Council has sought to render in its inception and development.\*

\* At the very beginning of the War, in 1914, the Archbishop of Upsala had sent to the Church leaders in various countries, for signature, an appeal that the unity of the Churches should not be broken by the impending conflict. This appeal was signed by the officers of the Federal Council.

Probably the first definite or concrete proposal for a World Conference of the Churches was contained in a report of the Federal Council at its quadrennial meeting in 1916, which was referred for favorable action to the Administrative Committee, followed by the appointment of what was known as a Committee on Ecumenical Conference. This Committee immediately entered into correspondence with the representatives of the Churches in other nations. Meanwhile, religious leaders in Sweden, Switzerland and Great Britain had been furthering the same end. When, as the result of a conference held while the World Alliance for International Friendship was meeting in Holland in 1919, a small committee was convened to give consideration to the matter, this committee requested the Federal Council to be the convener of a gathering of official representatives of the federated bodies and Churches to consider the question.

This conference was called by the Federal Council at Geneva in 1920 and at that point the whole responsibility was committed to an independent International Committee. In the subsequent preparations, the Federal Council, through its staff and its several departments, has rendered every possible service in preparing and formulating the reports of the American Commissions and in generally encouraging and furthering the development of the movement. The General Secretary of the Federal Council was a Vice-President at the Conference. Perhaps its greatest service has been that here in America, during the past twenty years, under conditions of great diversity the Council has demonstrated the possibility and practicability of cooperative service on the part of many and diverse constituent denominations and has influenced the formation of other similar national bodies in various parts of the world.

### General Impressions

It may be averred that the Conference had its weaknesses. The attempt to bring together such a diversified body had its administrative difficulties, its diplomatic complications, and other imperfections which might be criticized, incident to so vast an effort; but for the sympathetic participant, the significance, the influence and the success of the Conference are perhaps most clearly indicated by the fact that the disposition to treat it critically is lost through one's entrance into its spirit and purpose. The omission particularly of more complete and official representation from the Churches of Australia and Canada and of the missionary fields—Japan, China and India—was, of course, regretted. Fortunately, however, all of these sections of the world had representatives, and, although they



were few in number, they were strong personalities. It was rather surprising that the Negro Churches, of which there are so many denominations in America, should have had but one representative; but this must have been the neglect of the Churches, and the one representative distinguished himself by making a deep impression on the Conference as the representative of his race. There were doubtless some Free Churchmen who felt, rather good-naturedly on the whole, that Episcopacy played a disproportionate part, at least to the public eye.

The city of Stockholm, while under the disadvantage of its remoteness, had certain distinct advantages. Its state and free churches are almost entirely of groups deeply sympathetic with the movement. The general moral atmosphere of the community lent itself to the spirit of the Conference. It received marked recognition from the Government and its royal representatives, and above all, the people, not only of Stockholm, but of Sweden as a whole, evinced an unusual popular interest in it. Many of the public functions, from the opening meetings in the cathedral and royal palace to the closing service in the cathedral at Upsala, were impressive to the point of magnificence.

The administrative arrangements and the faithful work of the local committee, headed by the Crown Prince, were on a large scale.

The World Alliance has for many years been preparing the way for the Conference and did great service in helping it to completion. It should be noted, also, that the Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe has been a sort of prototype of it, in that it was composed of official representatives of the Churches. Church federations and Christian councils have been developing, especially in Europe; the Conference on Economics and Politics in Great Britain had been held, and while the meeting at Geneva in 1920 had only partial official sanction and while the representatives to the Stockholm Conference could not in all cases be said to have had direct official confirmation, nevertheless it may be said that this is the first occasion for four centuries on which the Churches of the world as such have come together. As was natural to such an initial gathering, the delegations varied in their numerical and personal strength.

The American representation was large but fell short, numerically and in full and direct official sanction. There was not as large a proportion of the denominational officials from America as was the case in other representations. About thirteen of the twenty-eight American church bodies were represented, all being members of or associated with the Federal

Council, except one. Laymen were conspicuously absent. This was, of course, measurably due to the difficulty of getting people to come so long a distance, necessitating the choice of representatives who were to be in Europe more or less on their own account; but it was probably also due to the fact that, perhaps owing to their distance from the center at Stockholm, the American church bodies were not seized by the idea. It is quite possible, also, that the American Churches were less influenced by a sense of need of such a conference than the Churches in other parts of the world where problems are more pressing and critical. In any event, it is of the highest importance that our American Churches should now become fully committed to the international cooperative movement, as they have become to our own Federal Council.

### An Achievement in Unity

When one witnesses the diversity and divergency within the Conference one is, first of all, more than ever gratified that it had been possible to bring about such a conference with its evident unity. It was obvious that the representatives had come together under differing conceptions—some in a spirit of confidence, some of hope, some of inquiry, and many others in a spirit of benevolent or doubtful neutrality. They were by no means convinced that cooperation was possible between such diverse elements. Others were by no means committed to the participation of the Church in social, industrial and international affairs. There were probably those who were measurably committed to the opposite position or to a *via media*.

In addition to these divergencies, there were those of national, racial, confessional and, above all, temperamental character. As one became acquainted through conference with the personalities composing the Conference, it was distinctive that these diversities and divergencies only partly followed denominational lines. The attitude of a representative of a denomination in one country differed in a very marked manner from that of a representative of the same denomination in another country. Free churchmen, high and low, and even Anglo-Catholic Anglicans from Great Britain, leaders of social and industrial movements, conservative employers of labor, extremists of several types, met daily in common, both in the Conference and at tea in the afternoon or in each other's rooms at the hotel at the close of the day. At all times, however, the discussions were good-natured and the sense of humor was contagious. During the very first sessions of the Commission on Federation and Cooperation and of other commissions as they met, ten days before, to prepare final reports for

the Conference, it looked as though a new dictionary would have to be made, because of wide difference in the use of terminology. When one adds to this a consciousness of the fact that five or six different languages were used, often among men who only understood one of them, it is easy to see the difficulties which had to be met, and one is both gratified and amazed that such a conference could manifest, and express, and adjourn with such a wonderful spirit of unity and purpose.

Many of the problems dealt with, moreover, could not be confined to statement of principle, and had to be concretely put. Inasmuch as these concrete questions differ in each country, it was not easy to proceed from concrete to abstract and formulate a general statement of principle upon them. Throughout the entire preliminary meetings of the several commissions and later in the Conference itself, the general temper of the discussions was sympathetic, kindly, considerate, without acrimony, always free from cynicism, if we except one or two utterances of men who were on the program but who were not really church representatives in the larger sense of the word, and whose pronouncements were received with mere respectful silence. The discussions illustrated the unity of spirit which was seeking for expression and above all for application to the needs of the world. The reports of the various commissions and the addresses, while of course differing widely in value, will form a valuable library for any student of church history, past, present or future.

Those who looked for some great final and conclusive utterances, that should resolve the next day all the problems of the world, will be disappointed by what they will deem the moderation of the message. Probably the major portion of the Conference felt this more or less at one time or another, losing sight temporarily of the elementary fact that this Conference was a beginning of things and not an end. The diversities and divergencies of interpretation, of terminology, and of the application of principles, were not all resolved at Stockholm, but the meeting went a long way toward forming a common mind and will. Doubtless to have attempted a much more specific or radical message would have led to divided action, not due to the fact that the members were seeking different things, but because they accepted fundamental principles which they would express and apply differently in different countries because of different conditions, and, it probably should be added, according to personal temperament. A much stronger message at many points could, however, have been issued had the Committee been given a month for conference on it instead of a

few days, because one of the chief difficulties, already referred to, was the difference in mode of expression.

Secretary Tippy made a wonderfully persuasive address on the report with which he was concerned on economic and industrial questions and that he captivated many men throughout the Conference, whose views diverged from his, by his fine personal spirit. Bishop Brent carried his audience with him in what is probably the directest and most effective address that he has made on international peace; Dr. John A. Marquis, chairman of our Administrative Committee, who was drafted at the last moment to fill a vacancy, rose to the occasion and made a most convincing address. Dr. Lynn Harold Hough made an address filled with trenchant sentences which will be quoted on many a future occasion. Dr. Roy B. Guild successfully brought the Conference back to its unit of the local Church and local community. Other American members participated less in public but rendered counsel, advice and faithful service in the meetings of the preparatory commissions and in the committees during the Conference. Other leaders in the Federal Council rendered effective help, Dr. William Adams Brown, Dr. Gulick, Dr. Emhardt, and others in their respective subject; Dr. Lynch as a popular exponent of his great ideals; and Bishop Cannon was naturally looked to on the temperance issue, as was Dr. Hastings Hart on crime. Secretary Van Kirk helped in the matter of effective publicity. Shailer Mathews found felicitous expressions to interpret issues of the moment; Mrs. Waid upheld the reputation of the women; men like Bishops Richardson and Ainsworth and Dr. Langdale proved wise advisers; Secretaries Root and Price were there to remind the Conference of the localization of Churches. These and many others did their part, and Dr. Keller was constantly engaged in his customary quiet and faithful service.

Dr. A. J. Brown rendered fine service as one of the Presidents and the President of the Federal Council was called upon, on several occasions, to interpret the Federal Council. Dr. Atkinson met the complicated administrative tasks of the occasion with his customary skill and vigor.

The leadership from other countries was of the highest order and was especially marked by the participation of outstanding laymen in such great contrast to the American delegation. One has no fear that the European cooperative movement will not find adequate leadership in the various countries to share that position with the Archbishop of Upsala, who has been its chief public exponent. No man has done more in this



direction up to the present time than our own Secretary, Dr. Adolf Keller, in his quiet but persuasive way.

At odd times during the Conference, many groups having mutual interests and very often mutual differences, came together for friendly, always friendly, conferences. There was a meeting of the International Committee of the Central Bureau for the Relief of Evangelical Churches. The members of the Federal Council's Committee on Relations with the Eastern Churches spent an entire and informal evening with the representatives of the several patriarchates. A special conference was held between the International Committee of the Central Bureau and the American Church representatives, and another between Federal Council officers and those of the German Church Federation. The Near East Relief held a popular Golden Rule Dinner.

A multitude of special contacts were thus formed which mean much for the mutual interests of the bodies concerned.

A special commission, which met for ten days of patient work preceding the Conference to prepare the report on Co-operative and Federative Movements and make recommendations looking toward the future, had no simple task. In it were representatives of high and low Church Episcopacy, free churches and Greek Orthodox Churches, as well as those of differing national and denominational character and personal temperament. Interpretations in terminology had to be made. Misunderstandings of fundamental conceptions had to be explained. But the Committee was of one mind, heart and spirit and, as the result, presented a unanimous report to the Conference which the Conference unanimously approved. This report was in part as follows:

"The world now more or less has been bound together in common material, economic and technical development, in common selfishness and sin, in common pain and sorrow. It is simply impossible that the Churches should be unmoved by the challenge of modern social life and that they should remain isolated in provincial narrowness. This conference is only one form, until now the most comprehensive, of a common grappling with most pressing problems. It would be disloyal to make such an attempt, and then give it up.

"In such cooperation no individual and no Church is to be regarded as surrendering sacred convictions, but rather as putting such convictions to the test of practical life, emulating others in struggling to do the will of God.

"The divisions of Christendom are to be regarded under a double aspect. They may be to some extent legitimate and necessary, corresponding to religious and national history and temperament. Partly, it must be confessed, they are due to narrowness and sin. But even then they can only be overcome through gradually increasing mutual understanding and by 'the more excellent way' of love, teaching men that no individual and no section in the Church has been able to grasp

the fullness of Christ. The Conference, however, and its eventual continuation, is in no way concerned with matters of creed and organization. We fully recognize that each Church must do its own work in its own way. But the life of each Church can be greatly stimulated and enriched by mutual intercourse and inspiration. Even where Christians have serious differences they must try to cooperate and emulate one another in doing the will of God.

"The national federations of Churches have constantly exchanged messages and messengers across rivers, seas and oceans and have come to know and trust one another. It is of the deepest interest to note that during these five years for the first time in history the American churches through their Federation have been enabled to enter with the churches of Europe into mutual relationships which are rapidly deepening and taking form.

"The Commission recognizes and sympathizes with the general feeling, which has been expressed in many quarters, that the Conference should not disband without making some provision for carrying on the work which has been so auspiciously begun. It would be lamentable if a Conference which has been so long planned and prayed for, and which records a high mark in the movement for cooperation in the fellowship and service of Christ, should evaporate in mere discussion, interesting and inspiring as it is to us who are privileged to participate in it.

"It is to be clearly understood at the outset that any agency that may be appointed shall not deal with questions of creed or ecclesiastical organization, but that it shall strictly limit itself to the class of subjects under consideration at the Conference, namely, the Life and Work of the Church of Christ, and in particular the assertion and application of Christian principles to those problems, international, economic, social, civil, with which the future of civilization is so vitally concerned.

"It is also to be understood that it shall have no power to speak in the name or on behalf of the Churches or to take any action that shall commit any Church, its deliverances being simply its own opinion unless any particular deliverance or deliverances shall be expressly approved by the Church or Churches concerned.

"That the Continuation Committee consist of 67 members, due care being expressed to make it as representative as practicable, both geographically and denominationally, the membership for this purpose to be distributed as follows:

American Section .....	13
British Section .....	10
European Continental Section .....	20
Eastern Orthodox Church Section Oriental .....	12
Churches in other lands which are not represented in the preceding sections .....	12

"The distribution in the last section is to be as follows: Australia

1, Canada 1, China 2, India 2, Japan 2, South America 1, Near East 1, South Africa 2."

The American representation on the Committee is composed of twenty-six members and alternates as follows: Rev. Peter Ainslie (Rev. Frederick Burnham), Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent (Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, Jr.), Rev. Arthur Judson Brown (Miss Margaret E. Hodge), Prof. Wm. Adams Brown (Rev. William P. Merrill), Rev. S. Parkes Cadman (Rev. Charles

S. Macfarland), Rev. Lynn Harold Hough (Bishop John L. Nuelsen), Dean Shailer Mathews (Mrs. W. A. Montgomery), Rev. Samuel H. Chester (Rev. C. L. King), Bishop James Cannon, Jr. (Rev. L. S. Barton), Rev. E. R. Pfatteicher (Clarence E. Miller), Rev. Frederick Lynch (Rev. John McNaugher), Rev. William Y. Bell (Bishop Clement), Rev. Henry A. Atkinson (Mr. Fred B. Smith).

The presence, the attitude, the spirit and mind of the representatives of the patriarchates of the Eastern Churches were among the significant features of the Conference. These bodies, of course, were the farthest removed—geographically, temperamentally, traditionally, historically and practically—from the other component parts of the Conference. Their leaders are undoubtedly much farther ahead of their constituency. They exhibited a fine Christian spirit, were frank in their statements, offered no hindrances whatever even in matters where it may be more difficult for them to follow, and as one of them expressed it in private conference: "We can see much that is going on and we have implicit faith where we do not yet see."

### The Future

The Continuation Committee held two meetings after the Conference, one at Upsala and the second at Stockholm. Four chairmen of the Continuation Committee are to be nominated by the three main sections—European Continental, British, American, and one for the Eastern Churches. The American Committee has not yet met to elect its chairman. For the ensuing year the Archbishop of Upsala, Dr. Nathan Soderblom, will serve as chairman of the Continuation Committee and the Bishop of Winchester as chairman of its Executive Committee. Rev. Henry A. Atkinson was elected General Secretary and Rev. Adolf Keller Associate General Secretary. The Executive Committee will consist of the officers and a small number of members from the several sections, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman and Rev. Charles S. Macfarland being the member and alternate member representing the American Committee.

The Continuation Committee made provision for the issuing of the message and for future meetings of its Executive Committee and wisely confined its immediate definite actions to two or three concrete matters which came before the Conference.

The following Committee was appointed to consider the proposal for an International Bureau of Research and Information on Social and Industrial Affairs: Professor A. Titius, Principal A. E. Garvie, Elie Gounelle, Worth M. Tippy, Charles S. Macfarland, W. Slotemaker de Bruine, Adolf Kel-

ler, Alfred T. Jørgensen, J. Baltzer, George Streiter, D. Phillipps.

This is, in theory, very much like the Federal Council's Department of Research and Education enlarged to world proportions.

Another committee was provided for at the request of representatives of several of the theological seminaries to consider questions of mutual interest and service.

Trains of thought have been started which will manifest themselves over a large area of the world. While this Continuation Committee simply considers itself as a committee of the Conference without any representative mandate from the Churches there will doubtless develop, with as much rapidity as is advisable, new cooperating bodies of Churches. These national cooperative bodies will go on finding their way together, and especially the new relations established through the Federal Council with the Church bodies of other lands, to which the report of the Committee on Cooperation and Federation made special reference, will continue to progress. It would not have been wise for the Conference to attempt to mark out all of these procedures for the future. They will find their own way of manifesting the new spirit and of developing the new forms of service of which the Conference was but the expression.

While this movement has had its leaders and its prophets of both vision and action, it has not been, like so many of our denominational movements, the formation of a temperamental group but rather the unifying of many diversities of race and nation, speech and language, habit of mind and method of action. Indeed this has been its history. It arose simultaneously in different areas of nationality and temperament, in Sweden, in Switzerland, in Great Britain, in America and other lands, moved by the spirit of God ever present in every human heart. Its leadership has been associated leadership.

S. PARKES CADMAN.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND.



## REPORT OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL COMMISSIONER TO EUROPE

REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND

June—September, 1925

The Central Bureau, called into being after the war largely through the interest and incentive of the American Federal Council is well organized, both centrally in Switzerland and with responsible and efficient committees in all the nations concerned. These include both those which give and those which receive its help. Its tasks have, however, within the past year, so increased that its director, Dr. Adolf Keller, clearly needs more administrative help in order that he may be relieved of a multitude of details and left free to render his largest service.

### The Central Bureau

Economy and wisdom have been exercised by the Central Bureau in the distribution of funds. There is a notable absence of complaint and a general warm appreciation everywhere of the work of the Bureau. Its expense has been almost negligible in proportion to the funds handled and its service is not to be estimated merely by the actual money passing through its channels as it has induced and stimulated large contributions which have been conveyed directly from the givers to the institutions helped.

Not only has the Central Bureau, which was an entirely new venture on the part of the evangelical Churches, served effectively in rendering physical aid and moral support to the Churches which have so deeply suffered through the War and through political and economic maladjustments since the War, but would have been worth while if only for its indirect influence in developing and deepening the mutual interests and relationships of the Churches. It has served to interpret each to the other, and has in every nation and in Europe as a whole greatly stimulated the cooperative movement.

Inasmuch as some question has been raised as to its attitude toward the Churches not directly included, it may be asserted without qualification that its method and spirit have been entirely constructive. Whenever the opportunity has arisen, help has been rendered Churches outside of its sphere, including the old Catholic Churches and especially the Eastern Churches. It has been natural, of course, for those who were responsible distinctively for the evangelical Churches to

call attention to the fact that the Roman Catholic Churches in many countries have been greatly strengthened because of the support received from the central agencies of that Church and to call attention to the contrast, wherever it existed, between the slight support given the evangelical Churches and that so much more fully rendered the Roman Catholic Churches. There is no evidence anywhere of any proselytizing intent or effort, and if there is any such process, it is not proselytizing by the Churches concerned with the Central Bureau.

Dr. Keller has, by his sympathy, modesty, unselfishness and hard work, attained gratifying popularity throughout Europe and his personal influence and the affection in which he is held were everywhere manifest. The Central Bureau is a well-organized body, doing its work in the right spirit of sympathy and with wise administration, clearly indicated at the meeting of the Swiss Federation Committee in Zurich, the General European Committee at Stockholm and the several conferences held with national committees.

### **Present Condition of the European Churches**

So far as it was possible to visit them, the most recent analysis given in the latest issue of "Hands Across the Sea," the bulletin of the Central Bureau, was fully confirmed and this report should be supplemented by the bulletin for details.

It was especially gratifying to note the result of the earlier service undertaken during and just after the War, among the French Churches; the rebuilding of their devastated temples, the help rendered their home and foreign mission work, and the existence of a well appointed central headquarters in Paris for the French Protestant Federation and its various constituent elements. The need in France and among the Churches in Belgium has not, however, yet been met, due largely to the recent economic instability in these nations. The particular friends of the French and Belgian Churches should be reminded that this service is by no means completed.

Special attention was given however, by your Commissioner, to the Churches in Eastern Europe—Austria, Hungary, Transylvania, Germany, and Poland, because here, at the present moment, the political, economic, and social situations are still so menacing. While the Churches and institutions in these countries have, for the most part, been kept going, they have, in order to do so, been obliged to incur heavy debts which at the present moment are becoming increasingly burdensome owing to the financial instability under which these nations are still harassed. Noticeable everywhere was the need of repairs, among the Churches, educational and philanthropic institu-

tions, and more particularly the manses, many of which are in an unsightly and unhealthy condition. Some buildings have been lost because of debts. In some cases, there are unfinished buildings which were begun before the War. In the absence of adequate structures, congregations are worshipping in halls, in some instances more or less underground, and in many cases, there is not adequate room for the Sunday congregations. There has, of course, been no opportunity to meet the needs of new and remote communities. It was especially sad to note the bad condition of the confessional or denominational schools and the institutions for social and philanthropic service, especially those devoted to little children. The theological student homes and similar buildings are frequently over-crowded, and the students are obliged to give a disproportionate amount of time to the earning of a livelihood.

In view of the distressing conditions everywhere manifest, it was impressive to find the Churches holding together in a spirit of faith and sacrifice and to learn that, under such conditions, the number of theological students was constantly increasing. In many instances new forward movements in evangelization and education are under way. In addition to all the apparent physical needs, which are far from having been met, there is thus also the call for help in developing the new leadership, called for under such conditions and especially to encourage the new efforts for cooperative service in which these Churches have developed new relationships, partly under the stress of their common suffering, but also partly because of the cooperative spirit induced by the Central Bureau and similar organizations and movements. The American Churches will need to continue increasing help to their sister Churches of Europe for a considerable number of years, not only in helping them maintain their present work, but as Mr. Pierce Williams, in his report last year so wisely urged, in helping them to go forward to the new service called for by the times.

### **The Movement for Christian Cooperation**

Indeed, the new cooperative movement in Europe, while, of course, still in an elementary and formative state, gives ground for the deepest satisfaction. Mutual suffering in facing their common problems has brought the Churches closer together. In every community visited, the representatives of all or practically all of the Churches and religious organizations came together in conference, sometimes coming from a long distance.

Of course, it is too early for the cooperative movement in many places to assume anything like final organization. It exists most strongly among the institutions engaged in social,

missionary, and educational work, and in many cases the only centralized bodies as yet are the National Committees of the Central Bureau and of the World Alliance for International Friendship.

The deepest interest was manifested in the discussion of cooperative ideals and organization. It was especially gratifying to note the earnest fraternal cooperative spirit of the Lutheran representatives, inasmuch as these Churches are among the stronger bodies in many parts of Europe.

Just as in America, certain kindred denominations are seeking to find their way together, so in some countries in Europe, there is an evident approach on the part of denominational bodies toward federated or organic unity.

Here again, the whole movement was considered from a constructive point of view and not in any sense for the manifestation of aggression or hostility towards the Roman Catholic Church, although, of course, in some quarters there is a sense of the need of defense against what is felt to be either direct or indirect encroachment upon the Evangelical Churches. In some communities, indeed, due to common difficulties, there appears to be even a feeling of sympathy between the Protestant and Catholic Churches. In the last analysis, however, in the very nature of the case, the cooperative movement, while it should be considered constructively, is necessarily confined to the evangelical bodies, if for no other reason than that of the self exclusion of others.

The Swiss Federation is the mainspring of the Central Bureau for the Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe. The strategic situation of the Swiss Churches is increasingly evident. They have many and varied associations with the Churches of the other nations and are admirably qualified by temperament and experience to serve in any matter calling for contact with the European Churches as a whole. The Swiss people, and especially the leaders of their Churches, have a point of view, a spirit of sympathy and a balance of thought, together with practical methods, without which the Central Bureau could hardly have operated with success. Moreover, Switzerland is becoming the world's great center in social and political interests and affairs. The Federal Council made no mistake in selecting a representative of the Swiss Churches to interpret and relate the Churches of America and of Europe to each other.

One of the most heartening things in Europe is the rapid development of the Church Federation of Germany, and there is no more important contact for our Federal Council and the American Churches than that which is being deepened



with the German Federation. In this body, which is probably different from any other federation, not only are denominations united, but provincial church bodies within the German Republic which have previously been separate and autonomous bodies. It therefore tends to break down those sectional influences which have undoubtedly been harmful to the higher development of the people of Germany as a whole. Our relations with the German Federation, however, are of much more importance than simply the sympathetic association between the Churches of two particular nations. It is to be remembered, first of all, that by far the larger body of the Protestant Churches in Europe are associated with Germany through time, tradition and temperament, and that German Protestantism exercises a wide influence in Europe. The Churches in Austria are in the closest relation with those in Germany. Many of those in Switzerland are German speaking. Indeed, throughout the major portion of Europe in evangelical circles, German is the common language. Thus our relationship with the German Church Federation makes points of contact with by far the greatest area of evangelical Christianity in Europe. It is, moreover, of the highest importance that the German Church Federation should be encouraged by the Federal Council and the American Churches in all of its progressive attitudes and measures. Those differing political attitudes in matters relating to the War and its outbreak, on which there is wide difference of judgment, must not be permitted to preclude the progress of our association with the forces of the Protestant Churches in Germany.

It is further to be remembered, not only in this connection, but in our consideration of the whole cooperative movement in Europe, that a new generation is arising and in many quarters what has come to be known as the youth movement is attaining great strength. This should not be hampered by the intrusion of political and other difficulties for which this new generation has had no responsibility.

### Religious Minorities

#### *Transylvania*

We have here a problem, the significance and danger of which have been by no means appreciated by the American Churches or the American people. Perhaps the most sensitive spot, excepting of course, Asia Minor, is in Transylvania, although more recently the situation in Poland has become seriously aggravated.

Several commissions, more or less in association with the American Committee on Religious Minorities, have visited

Transylvania and have presented reports in considerable detail, but without any appreciable result.

In Transylvania, of which Cluj or Kolosvar is the center, an alien population was, by the Treaty of Versailles, at a stroke, handed over to a nation to which this population had been in hostile relationships. It is not easy to determine the situation on the basis of the specific complaints by the Hungarian religious minorities and the rejoinders by the Rumanian Government, but it is not difficult to get a general conception of the situation.

First of all, the efforts of Rumania in many respects are to be commended in principle, such as the establishment of a public school system and the use of landed properties for the good of the people. It is also obvious that Rumania would seek to amalgamate the people within the nation into a common body of loyal Rumanian citizens and to unify the nation. The mistake of the Rumanian Government is not so much in what it is trying to do, as it is in the method employed. The effort to induce uniformity and identity at one stroke over night, of two peoples of such differing language, customs, and traditions, is the commission of both a wrong and a blunder, especially when this is attempted by forcible means.

The most sensitive point is that of the confessional schools and, while the Rumanian Government will find sympathy for its efforts to develop a public school system, the manner in which it is taking over the confessional schools and properties, involving the sudden dispersement of both faculties and pupils, is the serious thing.

The effort to induce personal loyalty to the nation by forcing the Reformed Hungarian Bishop to have a picture of the King and Queen hung over his desk illustrates a method which can be characterized by no lesser term than stupidity.

As an example of these repressive measures, it was reported on apparently good authority, that the Rumanian officials had refused a passport to a representative of the Hungarian Churches to attend the World Conference of Churches at Stockholm, on the ground that the association of these Churches with international bodies or with Churches in other lands, was not in the interest of the State. Another instance is that of the alleged refusal of a passport to another representative appointed to go to Geneva to present a petition to the proper authorities of the League of Nations, which had been formulated by the representatives of all the evangelical Churches of Transylvania and relative to the confessional schools. It was also reported that the government

had made what were termed "criminal" accusations against the Reformed Church, in the courts. If these cases are not authentic, or if these measures were carried out by local officials without the authority of the Rumanian Government, these actions should be immediately repudiated, as an official of the Government at the meeting in Stockholm (who was unwilling to give credence to the reports) asserted they would be. In any event, such disputes are of more or less every day occurrence and indicate the dangers of a situation which is being both unwisely and wrongly handled.

On the other hand, there is probably no doubt but what these Hungarian populations are obviously very far from being whole-hearted, loyal citizens to Rumania, and it is quite probable that men associated in a responsible way with the Churches are participating as a bloc in political affairs. It can also hardly be denied that, on previous occasions, Austria-Hungary pursued a similar course with alien minorities. The difficulty is that apparently Rumania is continuing the old method of revenge, repression and force.

In short, it is obvious enough that the Treaty on record with the League of Nations is not being observed either in letter or in spirit, and it is to be hoped that the League of Nations, now that it is gathering such moral power and influence, may be able to exercise its proper control in these situations.

A representative of the Greek Orthodox Church of Rumania, at the meeting of the World Alliance, in response to an address by your representative, made the rejoinder that the American representative was asking "special privileges" for these religious minorities. His rejoinder indicated the wrong point of view taken by the Rumanian Government, because such special privileges are exactly the temporary necessity called for by the spirit of the Treaty and in any case called for to meet the conditions of the case. Rumania has a great opportunity in this instance to initiate and develop a new order by the exercise of sympathy, patience, wisdom, justice and moral diplomacy. She is not availing herself of that opportunity and is attempting to nationalize by force a great body of people entrusted to her care by the Treaty of Versailles, whereas a patient, persuasive procedure, making concessions in the light of the temperament and traditions of these peoples, would bring about a very different situation. There is no doubt in the mind of any observer that if the present policy is continued, it will bring disaster to those who pursue it and to the world at large.

In this situation, the Orthodox Church of Rumania has

its great opportunity to serve as mediator and interpreter between these sister churches in Transylvania and the Rumanian Government and its local officials. There is little evidence that the Rumanian Church is conscious of this mission and duty, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of ecumenical Christianity, that the State Church will come to see its mission. The Rumanian Church might well invite an immediate brotherly conference with all the Churches concerned, and consider these problems as common interests of the Kingdom of God on earth.

### *Asia Minor*

The situation in Asia Minor is, of course, well known and it constituted one of the main subjects at the recent meeting of the World Alliance for International Friendship, which body took action upon it as follows through the report of a special committee:

"Memorandum D.2 deals with the deplorable position of the Greek Refugees from Asia Minor. This situation is very similar to that of the Bulgarian Refugees in Bulgaria and to that of all the populations which have been transported from one country to another. Their misery is frightful.

- (1) Women, children, old people and invalids have been transported from Asia Minor to Greece in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. Their number is estimated at about 1,300,000.
- (2) Able-bodied men to the number of several thousands have been kept in slavery in Asia Minor and women have been interned in harems.

The Committee is of opinion that this situation constitutes a danger to the peace of Europe, and that the World Alliance cannot be indifferent. It asks the International Committee to adopt the three following resolutions to be forwarded to the League of Nations, which is better qualified than any other body to come to a decision on these matters.

RESOLUTION 1. That this Committee of the International Committee of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches desires to call the serious attention of the League of Nations to the miserable plight of hundreds of thousands of refugees, especially in Greece and Bulgaria, who have been wrenched from their homes and driven forth in destitution and suffering. It regards the woes of these homeless people as a terrible reproach to Christian civilization and it earnestly requests the Council of the League to formulate such international agreements as may be necessary to prevent this policy of expatriation from being adopted by any civilized country in the future.

RESOLUTION 2. That the Alliance requests the League of Nations to appoint a Commission of Enquiry into the cruel wrongs that have been inflicted upon the Christian population in Turkey, multitudes having been atrociously massacred and there being grave reasons to believe that multitudes who still survive have been deprived of personal and religious liberty and that thousands of women and children as well as men are being held in virtual slavery under most distressing conditions.



RESOLUTION 3. That the Alliance appoint a Committee to present this matter to the League of Nations and to cooperate in any practical way with such Commission as the League may appoint to deal with this matter.

That it be an instruction to the Management Committee to draw up a message to the Churches in which the main principles should be set forth which ought to guide Christians when they have to deal with the question of Minorities."

This action indicates the tense feeling on this issue.

### *Poland and Germany*

This situation was also a subject of discussion at the meeting of the World Alliance at a special session called at my request for the purpose. It does not alter the case to attempt its dismissal by saying that the Poles are now simply treating the Germans the way the Germans once treated the Poles. It is a question as to whether a new order is to bring justice and peace or the old order is simply to perpetuate the War. In this case, there is no doubt but that the political situation is mixed up with religious antagonisms, Poland being so largely Roman Catholic and the Germans in Poland so largely Protestant. In any event the war is simply being perpetuated and it is to be hoped that the League of Nations may have the power, with the moral support of the United States, to intervene speedily.

In other words, we have in this area the transportation of great populations, now become reciprocal, differing in degree, but largely by the same procedure, at least in principle, as has been taking place in Asia Minor.

In this connection, attention should be called to another nation, namely Czechoslovakia, which, while not free from wrongs and mistakes, is evidently pursuing a better course. If the spirit and purpose of President Masaryk can prevail in Czechoslovakia, there is hope that this nation, in its treatment of the question of minorities, may set an example to the rest of Europe and the world. It is unfortunate, however, that not all of the political leaders in Czechoslovakia are of the type of President Masaryk, and that they still hold to ideals of the old discredited methods in dealing with these issues.

Another example of a different method is in the newly adjusted territory of Memel where arrangements were reported to have been made, with the consent of the Government of Lithuania, by which the Churches of German speaking people are permitted to have organic relationship with their sister Churches in Germany.

Here are the great danger spots of Europe and the world, made so by keeping alive the political conditions and methods,

the national and racial antagonisms, the social and economic maladjustments that helped to bring on the War, many of which were simply perpetuated, it must be admitted, by the Treaty of Versailles. Some of the measures of this Treaty must be readjusted or at least reinterpreted and applied by the League of Nations, or if necessary by the Permanent Court of International Justice.

It ought to be understood that these minorities have the right to appeal directly to the League and what is still more important, to the judgment of mankind, which the League should interpret and express, and the Government of the United States cannot be deaf and blind to these situations without culpability for any disaster that may ensue.

It is recommended that the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council take the following action:

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, impressed with existing conditions affecting religious minorities, composed of Church bodies with which we are in fraternal relations, records the conviction that there rests upon all Governments the moral obligation to treat minorities not as subject peoples, to be subdued and governed by force, but with sympathetic consideration for their traditions, temperaments and their customary language. It believes that fraternal conference should take place between government officials and the representative leaders of minorities, and they should always have ready access to the highest authorities in the state and to the League of Nations.

That these considerations are especially essential in the case of religious minorities who hold their traditions and customs as precious heritages.

That, above all, the governments involved should find a way to assure to minority peoples all the privileges accorded to the people at large; should grant them the full liberty of conscience and should protect these minorities from personal infringement on their liberties by minor officials.

That it should be remembered that the darkest pages of history are those which record injustice to minorities, and its consequent disaster to the nation guilty of its infliction.

That while we recognize the difficulty of carrying out the high principle of self-determination, we are sure that the moral sense of the age demands the largest freedom both for nations and for groups within nations, and especially when the religious convictions and traditions of these peoples are concerned."

### **The Church of Czechoslovakia**

Of the deepest interest is the new Church in Czechoslovakia, which is neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic. There are those who feel that in some of the countries where great bodies of people have no allegiance to either the Protestant or the Catholic Churches, such bodies as this may develop.

It has not as yet gained great numerical strength in Czechoslovakia but has secured evident popularity.

The evangelical Churches in Czechoslovakia have now reached the final stages in the organization of a federation and it will be interesting to note the effect of this upon the new Czechoslovakian Church.

It is not yet time to form a judgment upon this new phenomenon in Christian organization, but its development will be watched with deep interest.

### The Eastern Churches

Perhaps the most significant element in the new cooperative movement in Europe and in the world at large is the rapidly growing relationship between the Eastern Churches and the Protestant bodies.

There is an evident and openly expressed inclination on the part of the leaders in the several patriarchates in the Greek Orthodox Church to come into closer relationship with the other Churches of the world and the special desire is expressed for such association with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and through it with the American Churches.

Equally frank and open is the expression by these leaders of the intention to enter into the ethical, social, international and interracial problems of the world with the other Churches.

The third significant thing is their expressed need for unification among themselves. One representative at a meeting with representative officials of the Federal Council in Stockholm expressed the hope that there might be a Federal Council of the patriarchates of the Orthodox Church.

While they generously expressed the feeling that our Federal Council and the American Churches could be of great help to them in all these interests, there is no doubt, to any sympathetic observer, that the Eastern Churches also have contributions to make to the other Churches of the world. The committee of the Federal Council on Relations with the Eastern Churches should, at an early meeting, consider the development of the same process of relationship as now exists between the Federal Council and the other religious bodies in Europe.

There should be no attempt to occidentalize them, and our mission boards might well have a program in these countries which includes increasing sympathy and help for the Eastern Churches and the development, so far as possible, of federated work and of joint institutions for common service.

The evening spent with the representatives of these Churches at Stockholm by the officers of the Federal Council was of the deepest interest and encouragement, and there was a hope expressed by several that a similar conference extending over several days, might be held in one of the Eastern countries between the representatives of all the patriarchates and representatives of the Federal Council and its constituent bodies.

This is the occasion to speak warmly of the splendid service of the Near East Relief in creating and developing feelings of sympathy and fraternity between the Eastern Churches and our own.

### General Conditions in Europe

One is inclined to be hesitant and modest in attempting any analysis of European conditions beyond generalizations.

One is increasingly made aware of the fact, however, that the experiences of the War and of the several peace conferences which followed it, have not yet reached the solution of the causes of War, and that all the various plans, now in operation, are but temporary and largely experimental. Indeed, the average tourist in Europe gives expression to the superficial view that the European nations and peoples are still controlled by their hatreds and animosities and that those who now have power are simply doing to others what others once did to them. For example, their estimates of Germany are largely formed by their contact with rich German profiteers who fill the resorts of Europe and who seem to confirm the impression of a Prussianized Germany. The average traveler, who gets any view at all or forms any opinion, is apt to feel with pharisaic self-satisfaction that "we are well out of it." He treats the people of a nation as an entity and either praises or indicts nations and races as a whole, basing his conclusions upon his own limited and superficial personal experiences. Some of our political leaders have gone no deeper than this.

Whatever may have been the case before the War, it is now no longer possible to consider a nation as a whole in the determination of its character and spirit. The fact is that within every nation, America included, there are two elements among the people, two types of spirit and ideal,—the progressive and humanitarian on the one side, and the selfishly national and socially reactionary on the other, and the real struggle today is far less a struggle between nations and peoples than it is a struggle between these two forces within each nation and in the world at large.

The most hopeful element, so far as Europe is concerned, morally, politically and economically, is that the League of



Nations is gaining in moral power, influence and esteem, month by month, and even day by day. Representatives of our own and other nations, many in number, who three years ago spoke of the League in terms of cynicism or depreciation are now warm in their testimony to its rapidly deepening moral influence. The other hopeful element is that the United States, often unobservedly, unofficially or semi-officially, is more and more taking part in the work of the League, both by official sanction and by the influence of its personalities. Our obvious entrance into the World Court will be heartening to all Europe and will raise the moral temperature to a high degree.

It must be confessed that the feeling of some of the people of Europe in general toward the United States is that we are a selfish, mercenary people, due to unwise procedure in the way of handling the debts and especially the unfortunate tone of the publicity on this issue. This view is, however, modified and contradicted by farseeing men, who, on the contrary, express their deep appreciation of such help as our Government has given, and especially of the great service rendered by our leading personalities. They still have faith in the American people. It may not be inappropriate to call attention to the fact that practically every measure in which our nation is now cooperating, was urged by the Federal Council from the very first.

Above all, one finds everywhere the reaching out for moral and spiritual leadership. Indeed, the testimony with reference to the League of Nations was that, while politically it had not yet gained so much, it was exercising this influence. The deepest interest was manifested everywhere, not only by religious leaders but by laymen and political leaders, in the World Conference at Stockholm, because of the promise it might give of unifying and strengthening the spiritual forces of the world.

The moral opportunity of the United States is, first of all, to be guided itself by its own progressive and spiritually-visioned political and social leaders and then to give heart, courage, support and strength to the men and women of this spirit in the nations of Europe. The great opportunity of the Federal Council and of its constituent Churches is likewise to give heart and strength to the leaders of the Churches in these nations, who see the need for spiritual leadership in the world and who see that it can only be obtained through the cooperative movement of the Christian Churches, rising above national and racial interests and prejudices.

All of these ends can be effectively furthered at the present moment by continuing and increasing the brotherly assistance that we have been rendering through the Central Bureau to

the Churches in Europe and by strengthening the heart and the hands of Dr. Keller and his associates.

Our denominational boards might carefully consider giving this work place with their other interest in their budgets, and our Christian men and women of means should include it in their benevolences, for Europe, with all its needs, is most in need of that spiritual guidance which is dependent upon the Church of Christ. In the last analysis the service represented by the Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe should rank high in our philanthropies, because its significance is far-reaching in that spiritual regeneration upon which the social, economic and political salvation of Europe is dependent and which it awaits.

### **Special Report to the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains on the American Cemeteries in Europe**

By the request and appointment of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, a visitation and inquiry was made relative to the American cemeteries, this being the third occasion on which this has been done. Conference with the American Graves Registration Service in Paris and visits to some of the cemeteries confirm previous reports upon the faithful and efficient management of this service. These cemeteries are among the beauty spots of Europe. They are now practically completed with the exception of the growth of the trees, for which nature must provide, and the substitution of marble crosses in place of the wooden ones. The houses and reception rooms are simple but attractive and well-appointed. The military caretakers have been replaced by a civilian for each cemetery, in every case, however, an ex-service man.

The wells and water works have been completed after many difficulties and the solution of many problems and are in good order. The grass, walks and general appointments are in perfect condition.

The magnitude of this work is indicated by the fact that at the beginning there were nearly four hundred burial grounds where seventy-seven thousand Americans had been laid to rest. About forty-six thousand of these bodies were returned to the United States and six hundred to foreign countries. These removals greatly complicated the situation and left the cemeteries badly torn up. In the eight permanent cemeteries, there are now over thirty thousand of our soldiers, buried without distinction as to rank or prominence, brigadier generals being buried in inconspicuous spots sometimes surrounded by privates.

The office of the Graves Registration Service has been re-

moved to a suburban section in Paris and now occupies a well-appointed building in connection with the Battle Monuments Association. Ample provision is made for the visitation of the cemeteries by the relatives and friends of the soldiers and the caretaker gives constant attention to this service, including such matters as the placing of floral decorations on the graves, the taking of photographs and similar attentions which mean so much to the friends and relatives of the soldiers.

The search is still being continued for bodies which were hastily buried on the field of conflict and as fast as found they are interred, usually in the nearest cemeteries.

I desire to repeat my previous recommendation that a chaplain be attached to the Graves Registration Service. Previously there was a chaplain associated in the charge of each cemetery and the bodies were interred with appropriate religious service. This has not been done since the chaplains were released. If Congress increases the number of chaplains, as it is hoped will be done, it is recommended that a regular chaplain be detailed as a member of the staff. Pending such action, it is recommended that by arrangement between the offices of the Chief of Chaplains and the Graves Registration Service, reserve chaplains, resident in Europe, be unofficially appointed for this service, to serve, so far as possible, when the occasion demands.

It is further recommended that the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains arrange with representatives of the American Churches in Great Britain, France and Belgium to represent the Federal Council and its constituent Churches in the services held on Memorial Day each year.





## PART II



THE RECORDS OF THE YEAR



## MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

600 Lexington Avenue, New York City,  
at 10 a.m., January 9, 1925

The President, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, presiding,

Dr. Cadman opened the meeting with scripture reading and prayer.

The following were present: Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Bishop R. A. Carter, Bishop A. L. Gaines, Bishop H. H. Fout, Rev. Robert A. Ashworth, Rev. William H. Black, Rev. William Y. Bell, Rev. Charles E. Burton, Rev. A. J. C. Bond, Rev. A. T. Broek, Rev. C. P. Cole, Rev. W. Stuart Cramer, Rev. William I. Chamberlain, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Rev. George Elliott, Rev. Frederick L. Fagley, Rev. Howard B. Grose, Rev. I. W. Gowen, Rev. S. S. Hough, Rev. Elijah Humphries, Rev. R. A. Hutchison, Rev. W. I. Haven, Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Bishop W. L. Lee, Rev. Paul S. Leinbach, Rev. Charles M. Lathrop, Rev. David G. Latshaw, Rev. Frederick Lynch, Rev. Rivington D. Lord, Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Rev. Harry R. Miles, Rev. L. S. Mudge, Rev. L. W. McCreary, Rev. John M. Moore, Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. Martyn Summerbell, Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, Rev. Harry Stocker, Rev. I. A. Thomas, Rev. J. Howard Tate, Rev. Charles E. Vermilya, Rev. Joseph A. Vance, Rev. George U. Wenner, Rev. Thomas H. White, Rev. C. L. White, E. M. Bowman, E. H. Cherrington, Mrs. John Ferguson, John M. Glenn, Alfred R. Kimball, Hon. Carl E. Milliken, Fred B. Smith, Robert E. Speer, James M. Speers, F. P. Turner, Robert P. Wilder, Mrs. E. H. Silverthorn, Miss Florence E. Quinlan.

General Secretaries: Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. Samuel McCreary Cavert. Secretaries: Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Harry N. Holmes, Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, George E. Haynes, Benson Y. Landis, A. E. Hungerford, Rev. George R. Montgomery, Miss Caroline W. Chase.

Rev. William I. Haven, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented the following names for officers of the Executive Committee:

*Chairman*, BISHOP JOHN M. MOORE, Dallas, Texas.

*Vice-Chairmen*, REV. CLARENCE A. BARBOUR, Rochester, N. Y.

REV. JOHN BALTZER, St. Louis, Mo.

REV. L. K. WILLIAMS, Chicago, Ill.

VOTED: That the report of the Nominating Committee be approved, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen elected as named.

Dr. Haven, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, recommended the re-election of the General Secretaries, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland and Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, and of the Recording Secretary, Rev. Rivington D. Lord.

VOTED: That the report of the Nominating Committee be approved, and Dr. Macfarland and Mr. Cavert be elected as General Secretaries and Dr. Lord as Recording Secretary.

Mr. Cavert read the following names of those appointed from the different denominations to represent them officially on the Administrative Committee:

National Baptist Convention .....	Rev. I. A. Thomas
	Alternate: Rev. T. H. White
Northern Baptist Convention.....	Rev. Albert G. Lawson
	Alternate: Rev. R. A. Ashworth
Free Baptist Churches.....	Rev. Rivington D. Lord
Christian Church .....	
Congregational Churches .....	Rev. Charles E. Burton
Disciples of Christ .....	Rev. Finis S. Idleman
Friends .....	Charles S. Crosman
Evangelical Church .....	Bishop S. C. Breyfogle
Evangelical Synod of North America .....	
Methodist Episcopal Church .....	Rev. E. S. Tipple
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.	Bishop James Cannon, Jr.
African M. E. Church.....	Dr. John R. Hawkins
	Alternate: Rev. C. P. Cole
African M. E. Zion Church.....	Bishop W. L. Lee
Colored M. E. Church.....	Rev. William Y. Bell
Methodist Protestant .....	Rev. Thomas H. Lewis
Moravian Church .....	Rev. Harry E. Stocker
Primitive Methodist .....	Rev. John Proude
	Alternate: Rev. A. B. Russell
Churches of God in N. A. ....	Rev. S. G. Yahn
Presbyterian Church in U. S. A..	Rev. J. Ross Stevenson
Presbyterian Church in U. S. ....	Rev. George Summey
Protestant Episcopal Commission on Christian Unity and De- partment of Christian Social Service .....	
Reformed Church in America.....	Rev. I. W. Gowen
Reformed Church in the U. S.....	Rev. Rufus W. Miller
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	
Seventh Day Baptist .....	Rev. Willard D. Burdick
United Brethren in Christ.....	Bishop W. M. Bell
United Presbyterian Church.....	Rev. R. A. Hutchison



Dr. Haven presented the following nominations for Members at Large of the Administrative Committee: Rev. John A. Marquis, Rev. John M. Moore, Rev. Frank Mason North, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. George U. Wenner, Bishop L. B. Wilson, Rev. D. G. Downey, Hon. Carl E. Milliken, Rev. H. B. Grose, Rev. Frederick Lynch, E. M. Bowman, Mrs. J. S. Allen and Miss Carrie Kershner.

VOTED: That the report of the Nominating Committee be adopted, and that the Administrative Committee be authorized to fill vacancies in the membership at large.

VOTED: That those named by the denominations, together with the representatives of affiliated, cooperating and consultative bodies, the Members at Large proposed by the Nominating Committee, and the Chairmen of Commissions and Departments, in accordance with the terms of the By-laws of the Federal Council constitute the Administrative Committee.

VOTED: That the minutes of the Quadrennial Meeting be referred to the General Secretaries for editing and printing.

Mr. Carl E. Milliken, Chairman of the Commission on Temperance, was presented and opened the discussion on "The Status of the Commission on Temperance."

Bishop Cannon, Dr. North, Dr. Grose, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Summerbell, Mr. Johnson, Dr. Anthony, Dr. Vance, Dr. Haven and Dr. Miller took part in the ensuing discussion, all stressing the tremendous need of temperance education among church people of the present day.

VOTED: That the question of the status of the Commission on Temperance be referred to the Administrative Committee for whatever adjustment should be deemed wise, after careful and thoughtful consideration, in order to secure the most effective action in this field of work.

Dr. Cadman read telegrams of regret for necessary absence from Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot of the Protestant Episcopal Church and Bishop William F. McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Cavert opened the discussion of the status of the Commission on Christian Education and was followed by Dr. Cramer, Dr. Lynch and Dr. Hough, the emphasis of the discussion being centered in the fact that the future of the church lies in the recovery of its teaching function.

VOTED: Believing that nothing is more vital to the life of the churches today than the work of education, we refer the status of the Commission on Christian Education to the Administrative Committee with a view to finding out the best

way in which to continue and develop the work of the Commission.

Mr. Cavert opened the discussion concerning the status of the Committee on Mercy and Relief, which centered on these two points: (1) Should the Committee be continued as a sub-committee of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill; or (2) Should it be made an independent Commission?

VOTED: That the work done by the Federal Council for Mercy and Relief during this quadrennium be placed in the hands of a standing Committee on Mercy and Relief.

Dr. Macfarland sketched the early service of the Federal Council relative to Home Mission work, stating that the Federal Council made some of the earliest surveys. Later the Federal Council agreed with the Home Missions Council that the latter should act in Home Mission interests for the Council. About that time, the Home Missions Council became one of the affiliated bodies of the Federal Council. At the Quadrennial Meeting in Atlanta, December, 1924, Dr. Marquis, General Secretary of the Presbyterian Board, offered the following motion, which was adopted:

"That the Council appoint a Committee of Five to confer with similar Committees from the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions, if these Councils will join in appointing such Committees to consider closer co-operation and possible consolidation of these Councils with the Federal Council."

The discussion was participated in by Dr. Hutchison, Dr. Anthony, Dr. de Schweinitz and Dr. Vermilya, General Secretary of the Home Missions Council, who emphasized the importance of the most complete cooperation in the relationships between the two bodies.

Dr. Macfarland read the following motion taken by the Quadrennial Meeting in Atlanta concerning Women's Work in the Church:

"We recommend to the Constituent Churches and to the Executive and Administrative Committees of the Council that an adequate study be made of the place of women in the work of the Council. Any of the Constituent Denominations may now name women among their representatives in the Council, in accordance with the Constitution of the Council. We would deem it a wise and happy thing if they would name a much larger number. Provision should also be made for a larger number of women on the Executive and Administrative Committees and on the various Commissions where already many women are rendering valuable service. We also recommend to the Executive and Administrative Committees of the Federal Council that they be authorized to appoint from their own membership a Committee to act with similar committees appointed by the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions and the Council of

Women for Home Missions, the membership of which shall include representatives from every denomination included in those bodies, this joint committee to make a study of the place and scope of women's organized work in the Church and the relation that such work should bear to the general agencies of the Churches.

"In view of this proposed study, and lest confusion result, we further suggest that the bodies referred to—the Federal Council, the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions and the Council of Women for Home Missions, refrain from promoting organized women's work under any form until such time as this whole problem shall have been studied and a uniform policy agreed upon."

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee be empowered to act in this matter on behalf of the Executive Committee as well as for themselves.

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a Committee of Seven on the Plan of Federation and By-laws to consider any changes that may be needed and to report to the next meeting of the Council.

The advisability of a survey of cooperation was discussed and the value of such a survey urged.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Roll Call of those present was taken, each rising and giving his name and affiliation.

Mr. Kimball reported on the financial situation of the Federal Council as follows:

"On account of the fact that the auditors were working on the Treasurer's books in December, the statement for the end of the year has been delayed and it is impossible for me today to give an account for the year. I can, however, give you an idea of what has been received from the denominational bodies. At Atlanta, I reported my receipts from the different denominational bodies as \$84,020.88 for the year. I can now report that the amount will exceed that. I cannot tell the exact amount, but it will probably be over \$85,000. The full report for the year 1924 will appear as soon as possible."

Dr. Anthony paid a tribute to the efficient service of Dr. Macfarland in raising the budget of the Federal Council since he became General Secretary in 1911.

VOTED: To take a recess for luncheon, the meeting to reconvene at 1:30.

The meeting reconvened at 1:30 p.m.

The President, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, presiding at the beginning of the session, later being followed by Rev. John M. Moore.

The President reported that the following had been appointed as a Committee to study the future status of the Chaplaincy:

Bishop Wm. F. McDowell, *Chairman*  
 Bishop William M. Bell  
 Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent  
 Bishop James Cannon, Jr.  
 Rev. W. Stuart Cramer  
 Rev. Charles E. Burton

Rev. Frederick Lynch  
 Rev. W. H. P. Faunce  
 Rev. J. Ross Stevenson  
 Rev. John A. Marquis  
 Rev. Frederick H. Knubel  
 Rev. Peter Ainslie

The President stated further that he hoped to complete the appointment of Chairmen of the Commissions within two weeks and desired to have the privilege of naming as an informal Council of Advisors the former Presidents of the Council, Dean Shailer Mathews, Rev. Frank Mason North and Dr. Robert E. Speer, together with Bishop W. F. McDowell, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Mr. John M. Glenn, Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. John A. Marquis, Rev. John W. Langdale and others from time to time.

Dr. Tippy opened the discussion on the work in the field of the Rural Church during the present quadrennium, asking whether or not the work should be done in conjunction with the Social Service Commission and other bodies of the Council or by the setting up of an independent commission.

VOTED: To refer the future status of Rural Work to the Administrative Committee, with the understanding that they confer with the Home Missions Council.

Mr. Fred B. Smith, Chairman of the Commission on Councils of Churches, reported on the plans for the future work of the Commission, suggesting the advisability of a small Committee on Conference.

VOTED: That the question of the future status of the Commission on Councils of Churches be referred to the Administrative Committee.

In the absence of Mr. Frank H. Mann, newly elected Treasurer of the Council, Dr. Macfarland reported on plans for 1925, stating that the Board of Finance had taken up the matters outlined in Atlanta, which were approved by the Council. For the next two months, the Secretaries will devote themselves to the securing of an enlarged budget. To this end, the Board of Finance has requested the Senior General Secretary to devote most of his time. The other Secretaries are making themselves available as need arises.

VOTED: To approve the plan as presented.

The President appointed as members of the Board of Finance, Frank H. Mann, John M. Glenn, Landreth H. King, Orrin R. Judd and Alfred R. Kimball, asking Mr. Mann to convene the Board and inviting these members to nominate members for its enlargement.

Dr. Gulick reported on the proposed reorganization of the



Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and its relation to denominational peace commissions, offering the following resolutions:

RESOLVED: That the Federal Council's Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be constituted in the following manner, subject to the requirements of the Constitution and Rules of the Federal Council.

1. Each Denominational Agency to which has been committed the subject of world peace shall be invited to nominate to the President of the Federal Council two of its members to serve on the Federal Council's Commission, and, in addition, one member for each half million church members or major fraction thereof beyond the first half million.

2. Denominations which have not established such agencies shall be invited to nominate one representative each to serve as a member of the Commission.

3. The Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions and the Council of Women for Home Missions shall be invited to nominate three members each to serve as members at large on the Federal Council's Commission.

4. The Commission thus constituted shall be authorized to nominate to membership at large individuals particularly qualified to aid the Commission in its work, the total number of members at large not to exceed one-half of the members representing the Denominations.

5. The Commission shall have authority, subject to the rules of the Federal Council, to form its Committee of Direction, to fix its numbers, to determine the rules and regulations under which it shall work, and to define the respective powers of the three classes of membership.

The discussion was participated in by Dr. Gulick, Dr. Hough and Dr. Tippy. The importance of making the denominations responsible for having official representatives in attendance at the meetings of the Commissions was urged and the question was raised as to whether or not with this end in view the Committee of Direction of the Commission might not include one distinctively denominational member from each denomination on it.

VOTED: That the resolution offered by Dr. Gulick be adopted and the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be so constituted.

Mr. Holmes, who is about to leave on a trip to Australia, reported briefly on the work of the Commission on Councils of Churches, rendering tribute to Dr. Guild for the great service he rendered since entering the service of the Federal Council in 1915 in organizing Councils of Churches throughout the country.

Rev. L. W. McCreary, Secretary of the Baltimore Council of Churches, supplemented Mr. Holmes' tribute.

VOTED: That the Executive Committee recognizes with deep gratitude and appreciation the ten years of faithful

service which Dr. Guild has rendered in helping to organize Local Federations and Councils of Churches in the cities of the United States, and instructs the General Secretary to convey this action to Dr. Guild.

Dr. Goodell outlined the work of the Commission on Evangelism, stating that it has become a clearing house for the denominations with regard to Evangelism. The leading cities throughout the country have been visited by Dr. Goodell and the denominational Secretaries of Evangelism and large representative groups of ministers have been convened. Dr. Goodell stressed the fact that Evangelism and Education go together. Two things were placed before the meeting: (1) The importance of a large meeting of representative Evangelistic leaders of the country to consider nation-wide plans. (2) What method may be found by which the radio can be used on week days for a fifteen or twenty-minute sermon.

VOTED: To encourage the holding of the proposed conference on Evangelistic work.

Dr. Tippy reported on behalf of the Commission on Church and Social Service, stating that Industrial Conferences have been held in many of the large cities throughout the country and that the Child Labor Amendment has been vigorously promoted. Mr. Barnett has devoted his time largely to assisting local churches in their programs and to preparing material on the jail.

Dr. Haynes urged the importance on behalf of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of an educational campaign. A field secretary is needed to work with colleges and universities. It is interesting to note the rapid decrease of lynching. The Commission proposes to hold an Interracial Conference in Cincinnati in March.

VOTED: That the Executive Committee approve the holding of an Interracial Conference as suggested by Dr. Haynes.

Dr. Gulick outlined the work of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill. He referred to the notable advance made during the past quadrennium in the work of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, mentioning particularly the recent formation by fifteen denominations of Committees or Commissions to deal with international relations. He spoke also in detail of the new campaign for American adhesion to the Permanent Court of International Justice, of the vicious propaganda which has recently been widespread in support of a "bigger navy" program, of the very effective efforts of President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes to promote friendly relations with Japan and of the

plans of the Commission for an enlargement of its work by the addition of three new secretaries, a strong leader to appeal to pastors, a leading woman to speak for and to the great women's groups in our churches and a young man to work especially among our young people.

Mr. Johnson reported on the work of the Department of Research and Education, stating that the Department is undertaking to combine the best methods of securing facts with the most effective methods in Christian social education. It is also undertaking to effect a reconciliation between the social and the individualistic point of view in religion. During the past year it has broadened its scope to include the rural community, and thus to promote a reconciliation between the supposedly antagonistic interests of city and country.

Dr. Goodrich reported on the work of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe. He emphasized first of all the fact that the Commission on Religious Bodies in Europe was not a wartime institution of lessening importance with the coming of peace, but that it was an instrument of steadily increasing significance for fostering the sense of solidarity. The immediate need was for relief; but little of what ought to have been done has as yet been accomplished. The Churches had only begun to realize the full gravity of the situation. Specific instances were given, such as the saving for Protestantism of El Porvenir, the most important Protestant educational center in Spain, and discussion followed bringing out the seriousness of Roman Catholic aggressive movements, which could be met only by greater Protestant solidarity.

Dr. Montgomery reported on the work of the Committee on Relations with Eastern Churches, stating that there are in our country many hundred thousands of adherents of the Eastern Churches, organized into distinct and often rival groups. These groups receive their policies from the churches of their origin in Western Asia and Eastern Europe, and the ecclesiastical heads of these groups are appointed and removed by superiors abroad. As the Federal Council is at present constituted, it is difficult to fit these American Christian groups into the Federal Council organization and one of the functions of the Committee on Relations with Eastern Churches is to bind these groups into the general body of American Churches. Moreover, the Foreign Mission Boards, although cooperating to a certain extent in our home land, are not represented by denominations in any particular Near Eastern land. This is the result of their having divided the territory. Under these circumstances approaches to the different Eastern Churches are made locally, namely on the field, by denominations. The

recognition of the American Churches by so many of the leaders in the Eastern Churches as sister churches shows the time to be ripe when certain relationships can be promoted by our American Churches as a whole. The development of these relations is another of the functions of our Committee.

Dr. Leinbach spoke on behalf of the Editorial Council of the Religious Press, stating that there is a great field for the editors to develop a more correlated program. He emphasized the need of the church paper in the homes of the people and stated that tens of thousands of Protestant homes today are getting the news from non-Protestant papers. He sought the cooperation of the Federal Council in the plans of the Editorial Council.

Dr. Anthony reported for the Committee on Religious Work on the Canal Zone that final effort is being made to complete the building fund of the Balboa congregation. The Union Church of the Canal Zone is one church of federated commissions with congregations in Cristobal, Balboa, Gatun and Pedro Miguel.

He also reported the activities of the Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians,—a conference having recently been held between a Committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and this Committee. Mr. Herring of the Committee is setting up group conferences between Jews and Christians in the larger cities of the mid-West. Plans for the exchange of lecturers in Theological Seminaries for the assignment of speakers and the publication of articles in both Christian and Jewish papers have been made.

Dr. Anthony also reported for the Committee on Financial and Fiduciary Matters, stating that an important conference on subjects within the field of this committee would be held at the Hotel Chalfonte, Atlantic City, February 16-18, which promised to be largely attended and productive of much good.

Mr. Cavert stated that invitations had been received from the Councils of Churches at Detroit, Mich.; Rochester, N. Y., and Kansas City, Mo., that the Federal Council hold its 1925 Executive Meeting in their city.

After discussion

VOTED: That the Executive Committee, subject to any necessary change by the Administrative Committee, select Detroit, Mich., as the place of meeting for the Executive Committee in 1925 and fix December 9-11 as the dates of meeting.

Dr. Macfarland read the paragraph in the Constitution dealing with Secretaries.



VOTED: That the Administrative Committee be authorized to elect the other Secretaries of the Federal Council so soon as the election by the Departments and Commissions is approved by the Administrative Committee.

Dr. Macfarland read a letter from Rev. Perry J. Rice, Acting Secretary of the Western Committee.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee be authorized to consider the future of the Western Committee with power to undertake any programs on which they may decide.

VOTED: To extend the appreciation of the Executive Committee and the Administrative Committee for the very courteous hospitality of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations.

VOTED: To adjourn.

Dr. Elijah Humphries, President of the General Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church, offered the closing prayer and benediction.

The meeting adjourned.

RIVINGTON D. LORD,  
*Recording Secretary.*

## DIGEST OF MINUTES OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE—1925

The following pages record the official actions taken by the Administrative Committee during the year.

### February 13

Dr. Haven, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, reported the following recommendations on behalf of the Committee:

Chairman of the Administrative Committee: Rev. John A. Marquis; Vice-Chairmen: Rev. John W. Langdale, Mrs. John Ferguson, Charles S. Crosman; Recording Secretary: Rev. Rivington D. Lord.

VOTED: That the recommendations of the Committee on Nominations be accepted and that Dr. Marquis be elected Chairman and Dr. Langdale, Mrs. Ferguson and Mr. Crosman be elected Vice-Chairmen of the Administrative Committee.

VOTED: That Rev. Rivington D. Lord be re-elected Recording Secretary of the Administrative Committee.

Dr. Haven presented the following names for approval as Secretaries of the several departments and their election as Secretaries of the Federal Council:

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick (Secretary, Commission on International Justice and Goodwill)

Rev. Worth M. Tippy (Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service)

Rev. Charles L. Goodell (Secretary, Commission on Evangelism and Life Service)

Rev. F. Ernest Johnson (Secretary, Department of Research and Education)

Dr. George E. Haynes (Secretary, Commission on the Church and Race Relations)

Rev. W. W. Alexander (Secretary, Commission on the Church and Race Relations)

Harry N. Holmes (Secretary, Commission on Councils of Churches)

Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich (Secretary, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe)

Rev. Adolf Keller (Secretary in Europe, Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe)

Caroline W. Chase (Assistant Secretary of the Council)

VOTED: That the Secretaries named by the Committee on Nominations be approved as Secretaries of the several departments and elected as Secretaries of the Council.

VOTED: That the Washington Committee be constituted as follows:

Rev. W. S. Abernethy  
 Rev. Andrew R. Bird  
 Bishop James Cannon, Jr.  
 Dr. A. C. Christie  
 William Knowles Cooper  
 Rev. Lucius C. Clark  
 Rev. G. M. Diffenderfer  
 Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman  
 Rev. Charles E. Fultz  
 Dr. L. W. Glazebrook  
 Rev. J. Phelps Hand  
 Professor J. R. Hawkins  
 Rev. W. H. Jernagin  
 George H. Lamar

Rev. Thomas H. Lewis  
 Dr. William Mather Lewis  
 Norton M. Little  
 Bishop W. F. McDowell  
 Rev. Walter A. Morgan  
 James M. Pickens  
 Rev. Jason Noble Pierce  
 Rev. Wallace Radcliffe  
 Rev. Henry H. Ranck  
 Dr. George Otis Smith  
 Rev. Harvey Baker Smith  
 Rev. Henry J. Smith  
 Rev. John Paul Tyler  
 Rev. Charles Wood

VOTED: That the Western Committee be continued as follows:

Clifford W. Barnes  
 Thomas E. D. Bradley  
 George A. Chritton  
 Henry L. Davis  
 Rev. Ozora S. Davis  
 Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston  
 Dean Shailer Mathews  
 Walter R. Mee

Rev. Perry J. Rice  
 John C. Shaffer  
 Rev. Joshua Stansfield  
 Rev. J. M. Stifler  
 Rev. Fred D. Stone  
 Professor Graham Taylor  
 Rev. Herbert L. Willett  
 Oliver R. Williamson

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes

The Senior General Secretary presented on behalf of Dr. Cadman the following appointments of Chairmen and other officers for the Commissions, Departments and Standing Committees:

Washington Committee:

Chairman: Bishop William F. McDowell

Western Committee:

Chairman: Dean Shailer Mathews

Commission on the Church and Social Service:

Chairman: Bishop F. J. McConnell

Vice-Chairman: Harold A. Hatch

Commission on International Justice and Goodwill:

Chairman: Hon. George W. Wickersham

Vice-Chairman: Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent

Committee on Relations with the Orient:

Chairman: Rev. James H. Franklin

Committee on Mexico:

Chairman: Dr. Henry Goddard Leach

Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians:

Chairman: Rev. Alfred Wms. Anthony

## Commission on Evangelism and Life Service:

Chairman: Rev. William Horace Day

Vice-Chairman: Wilfred W. Fry

## Commission on the Church and Race Relations:

Chairman: Bishop George C. Clement

Vice-Chairman: Marion M. Jackson

## Commission on Councils of Churches:

Chairman: Fred B. Smith

## Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe

Chairman: Rev. James I. Vance

Vice-Chairman: William Sloane Coffin

## Department of Research and Education:

Chairman: Prof. William Adams Brown

Vice-Chairman: Rev. John M. Moore

## Commission on Christian Education

Chairman: Prof. Luther A. Weigle

## Editorial Council of the Religious Press

Chairman: Rev. Paul S. Leinbach

Vice-Chairman: Rev. E. C. Wareing

## General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains

Chairman: Bishop William F. McDowell

Vice-Chairman: Rev. Wallace Radcliffe

## Committee on Relations with Eastern Churches

Chairman: Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent

## Committee on Financial and Fiduciary Matters

Chairman: Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony

## Committee on Mercy and Relief

Chairman: Rev. F. H. Knubel

## Committee on Religious Work on the Canal Zone

Chairman: E. E. Olcott

## Board of Finance

Chairman: Orrin R. Judd

VOTED: That the Western Committee be requested to make further nominations with a view to increasing the size and strength of the Committee.

VOTED: That the report of the Nominating Committee as a whole be adopted and the Committee continued.

Dr. Macfarland and Bishop McDowell reported an interview with Dr. Watson, Secretary of the Washington Committee, and his inability, on account of the state of his health, to resume his work.

On recommendation of Bishop McDowell, Chairman of the Washington Committee,

VOTED: That the resignation of Rev. E. O. Watson be received with the understanding that his salary be continued until April 1, 1925.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee express its great appreciation of the service rendered by Dr. Watson to



the work of the Federal Council and assure Dr. Watson of its deep, affectionate and prayerful sympathy.

Mr. Glenn reported on behalf of the Board of Finance recommendations relative to the salaries of the Secretaries and the staff.

VOTED: That the recommendations relative to salaries presented by the Board of Finance be approved and referred to the Treasurer.

Mr. Mann, newly elected Treasurer, was presented to the Committee and outlined plans for the new quadrennium. He suggested the advisability of securing a Ways and Means officer who should have responsibility for supervising the entire program of raising the funds of the Federal Council.

VOTED: That the question of an officer to take charge of the Ways and Means program of the Federal Council be referred to the Board of Finance, a definite plan to be reported to a later meeting of the Administrative Committee.

On motion of Mr. Kimball,

VOTED: That the following officers be designated as having authority to sign checks or notes and to endorse for deficit in the bank accounts of the Federal Council: Frank H. Mann, Treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball, Associate Treasurer; Rivington D. Lord, Recording Secretary.

Professor John J. Cornelius of Madras, India, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Lucknow, was presented and addressed the meeting.

Rev. T. Kagawa, one of the outstanding Christian leaders and the organizer of the Japanese Labor Party, spoke on behalf of Japan.

Mr. Kimball read a letter recently received from an interested friend of the Federal Council as follows:

"My dear Dr. Macfarland:

There has been an opportunity to influence some bequests here recently along the lines of social service. It seemed there was hardly a place where better results could be obtained than in your work of the Federal Council. These particular bequests have been made to the work of your four commissions, which have appealed particularly to the writer. These are:

1. Commission on State and City Federations
2. Commission on Evangelization and Life Service
3. Commission on World Peace
4. Commission on European Affairs

One does not know, of course, when such bequests will be available. It occurred to me, however, that we are establishing a precedent here, one that might eventually bring quite an income to the Federal Council. I thought you might, therefore, care to report the

matter to your governing Board, as it might stimulate the various members thereof to be alert for similar opportunities.

May I say that in this case the amounts, which are quite considerable, are based upon profound faith in your statesmanlike vision in planning this work."

VOTED: That the Chairman and Recording Secretary be requested to send an appreciative response to the generous offer.

Dr. Miller, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia, reported progress and recommended:

1. That if satisfactory arrangements can be made for space and the expense of providing religious exhibits for the Sesqui-Centennial celebration, the Committee appointed by the Federal Council will undertake the responsibility for gathering a religious exhibit in behalf of the churches included in the Federal Council.

2. That a National Advisory Committee on Religious Aspects, composed of eminent leaders of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish organizations should be appointed by the Philadelphia Committee and, further, that the Federal Council will cooperate with the Philadelphia Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial Association.

VOTED: That the report of the Committee be received and the recommendations approved.

VOTED: That the Chairman of the Administrative Committee be empowered to appoint representatives to the Congress on Christian Work in South America, to be held at Montevideo.

The Chairman appointed:

Robert E. Speer, Bishop F. J. McConnell, E. M. Bowman.

On recommendation of Dr. Goodrich,

VOTED: That Dr. Keller be authorized as representative of the Federal Council for consultation at the conference on Reforming the Calendar, under the auspices of the League of Nations.

On recommendation of Rev. I. W. Gowen,

VOTED: That the Chairman of the Administrative Committee appoint a Committee to cooperate with similar committees appointed by other agencies and organizations to observe the Tercentenary of the founding of New York by the Dutch and particularly the establishment of the Reformed Church and that the Committee be authorized to add to its number.

The Chairman appointed Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Rev.

Thomas C. Mackenzie, Rev. Harry R. Miles, Rev. I. W. Gowen, Rev. John W. Langdale, Rev. Alfred Wms. Anthony.

It was reported that at the meeting of the Secretarial Council held that morning, it had voted to recommend to the Administrative Committee the appointment of an advisory committee of one hundred laymen throughout the United States.

After discussion,

VOTED: That the Committee request the Secretarial Council to consider the matter more fully and present to the Administrative Committee at a later meeting recommendations for the larger enlistment of laymen in the work of the Federal Council.

The death of Rev. Joseph D. Wilson of the Reformed Episcopal Church was reported.

VOTED: That the officers be requested to place on the records of the Administrative Committee its appreciation of the services of Dr. Wilson, who had been associated with the Federal Council from 1908.

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a Committee to consider the best method for the continuation of the work of the Commission on Temperance to report back to the Administrative Committee.

The Chairman appointed: Rev. John M. Moore, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. Charles E. Burton, Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. Frank Mason North, Carl E. Milliken.

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a committee to consider the best method for the continuation of the work of the Commission on Christian Education to report back to the Administrative Committee.

The Chairman appointed: Rev. Rufus W. Miller, F. E. Johnson, S. M. Cavert.

Relative to the place and scope of women's organized work in the Churches, the Senior General Secretary read the action taken by the Quadrennial Meeting in Atlanta.

VOTED: That the matter be referred to the Chairman of the Administrative Committee and the General Secretaries, with power to carry out the provisions of the action.

VOTED: That the future status of rural work and the future status of the Commission on Councils of Churches be referred to the Committee which is considering closer relationship with the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions, which is as follows:

Rev. John M. Moore	Rev. Charles E. Burton
Dr. Robert E. Speer	Rev. William Adams Brown
Rev. Frank Mason North	

VOTED: That the future status of the Western Committee be referred to the Committee to be appointed to consider the future status of the Commission on Temperance.

### March 13

Rev. Rufus W. Miller reported for the Committee to consider the future status of the Commission on Christian Education as follows:

1. That the Commission on Christian Education should be continued during the present quadrennium, and that its work should be strengthened.
2. That the functions of the Commission on Christian Education include the following:
  - a. To develop as full a coordination as may be possible of the programs of religious education now being promoted by the various educational agencies of an interdenominational or undenominational character, as already begun through the Council on Correlation.
  - b. To lay upon the Churches in the constituency of the Federal Council their responsibility as Churches to give larger attention to religious education, and, in this connection, to cooperate with and reinforce the work of the International Council of Religious Education, the Council of Church Boards of Education, and other specialized agencies of religious education.
  - c. To cooperate with the other agencies of the Federal Council, especially the Department of Research and Education, in furthering its educational projects.
3. That provision be made for securing at least the part time service of an executive secretary of the Commission.

VOTED: That the report presented by the Committee to consider the future status of the Commission on Christian Education be accepted.

Dr. Macfarland stated that the meeting of the Secretarial Council held this morning discussed ways by which laymen may more effectively be related to the Federal Council and offered a tentative proposal framed by the Secretarial Council.

After discussion,

VOTED: That the following tentative proposal, as presented by the Secretarial Council and revised in the light of discussion by the Administrative Committee be inserted in the minutes for the purpose of consideration by the members of the Administrative Committee, with the understanding that action on it be taken at some future meeting of the Administrative Committee:

1. That in compliance with the requirements of the constitution and policy of the Council special effort be made to bring a larger number of laymen and women into the membership of the several Commissions and Departments of the Council.



2. That a body of "Federal Council Associates" or "Associates in Christian Cooperation" be developed. An associate being one who

a. Undertakes to stand for the ideal and practice of Christian cooperation in his denomination, local church and local community.

b. Cooperates practically with one or more of the departments of work of the Federal Council and helps to promote these objectives in his denomination, local church and local community.

While recognizing the need and privilege of financial help, the effort is to secure from the laymen their service, their influence and the consecration of themselves to the cause of cooperative Christianity.

Mr. Johnson requested the privilege of enlarging the number of members of the Department of Research and Education to a number not to exceed sixty.

VOTED: That the Department of Research and Education be authorized to enlarge its General Committee through appointment by the President of the Federal Council from forty members to sixty.

Dr. Grose reported for the Special Committee appointed to consider the essays on Christian Unity presented in a prize competition, that the Committee had awarded the prize of \$100 for the best essay to Rev. E. Tallmadge Root of Boston and that a special prize of \$25 had been awarded to Mr. Clarence R. Athearn of Malden, Mass.

VOTED: To accept the report of the Committee.

Bishop Cannon and Dr. Gulick reported progress for the Denominational Peace Conference. A statement of the purpose which was adopted at the morning's meeting was read as follows:

To bring together officially designated representatives of the Protestant Churches of the United States for a conference, in order

To study together, in the light of our Christian principles and ideals, what the attitude and teaching of the Churches should be in regard to urgent problems of war and peace;

To recommend to the Churches a clear-cut program of principles and activities looking toward a Christian world order;

To plan a nation-wide campaign of education through the Churches and church agencies for the development of an intelligent and well-balanced understanding of the international problem and a determination to work for the pacific settlement of every threatening dispute and the achievement of a Warless World.

Mr. Cavert presented the following action taken by the United Lutheran Church with reference to the Committee on Mercy and Relief:

"Moved and carried, That, in accordance with the established relationship with the Federal Council (see Agreement in Min. U. L. C.

1922 pg. 86f) we enter into cooperation in the work of the Committee on Mercy and Relief, recently established as an independent Committee, it being understood that such relationship will not at all interfere with any emergency task of the National Lutheran Council."

### April 17

Dr. Macfarland reported that Rev. W. L. Darby has consented to serve as Acting Secretary of the Washington office until permanent arrangements can be made.

The proposed plans for the future organization of the work in behalf of Councils of Churches (State and Local), as recommended to the Administrative Committee by the joint committee appointed by the Administrative Committee and the Commission on Councils of Churches, were presented as follows:

That a special committee be appointed by the Administrative Committee to take steps at once to secure a secretary to carry out the program of organizing, assisting and maintaining relations with local councils of churches, and that careful consideration be given to the question whether this work should be done under a Commission on Councils of Churches or directly under the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council as a whole, and that this special committee also confer with the Executive Committee of the Association of Executive Secretaries of Local Councils of Churches.

That this special committee confer also with the special committee which has been appointed by the Administrative Committee to consider the future status of the Western Office, in order to ascertain whether there would be a mutual advantage in having the secretary, who is to carry on the work of organizing and assisting the local councils of churches, resident in Chicago as at the same time the Secretary of the Western Office.

Mr. Root stated on behalf of the Association of Executive Secretaries that the Executive Committee of the Association approved the proposal of having the responsibility for organizing, assisting and maintaining relations with state and local councils carried on directly under the supervision of the central governing bodies of the Federal Council and urged that if two Secretaries are provided, one should specialize in the development of state councils of churches.

VOTED: That the special committee appointed by the Administrative Committee to consider the matter be continued as a committee to take steps to secure the secretaries for the work, conferring with the Executive Committee of the Association of Executive Secretaries and the Committee on the Western Office. The Committee is as follows: Rev. John M. Moore, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. Charles E. Burton, Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. Frank Mason North.

Upon recommendation from the Joint Committee (repre-

senting the Federal Council, the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions) appointed to consider the status of women in the Church,

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee express to the highest governing body of each constituent denomination the conviction of the Federal Council that women as well as men should be appointed to represent the denominations on the central governing bodies of the Council.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee approve the proposed study of the joint committee (representing the Federal Council, the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions) of the whole problem of the relation of women's organized work to the total life and work of the Church, both in the denomination and in interdenominational organizations.

The following recommendations were presented from the Secretarial Council which met that morning:

That the Administrative Committee appoint a small committee to consider the question of using the Christian Unity Building (Schaff Memorial Building) in Philadelphia as a headquarters for disseminating information through Federal Council representatives in the building, to confer with the members of the Administrative Committee in Philadelphia regarding the advisability of such an arrangement.

That the Administrative Committee appoint a representative to represent the Federal Council at the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, June 19 and 20.

VOTED: To adopt the two recommendations.

The Chairman appointed as the committee to consider the question of a headquarters in Philadelphia: Rev. William I. Haven, Fred B. Smith, Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, Rev. W. H. Hainer.

The Chairman appointed to act as representative of the Federal Council at the celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the founding of Heidelberg University, Rev. B. F. Lamb.

Relative to appropriate observance of the four hundredth anniversary of the first printing of the New Testament in English,

VOTED: That the Federal Council prepare resolutions approving and cooperating with the action of the American Bible Society in celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the printing of the New Testament in English.

VOTED: To refer the laymen's fellowship proposal to the special committee now considering questions of organization to present a most carefully worked out recommendation to a

future meeting of the Administrative Committee. The Committee is as follows: Rev. John M. Moore, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. Charles E. Burton, Rev. Frank Mason North.

Relative to a proposed conference with the churches of Canada,

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a committee of three to consider the matter to report back to the Administrative Committee.

The Chairman appointed: Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. Frank Mason North, Bishop Robert W. Peach.

VOTED: To refer the plan for regional and local conferences to inform and interest the laymen and women of the Churches to the committee considering questions of organization. The Committee is: Rev. John M. Moore, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. Charles E. Burton, Rev. Frank Mason North.

VOTED: That the following officers, members of the Executive Committee and Administrative Committee and members of the Federal Council be authorized:

1. To consult in Europe with the Executive Committee of the Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe relative to the needs of the European Churches.

2. To confer with representatives of national church federations of other countries relative to mutual interests, as opportunity may offer.

Rev. S. Parkes Cadman  
Rev. Peter Ainslie  
Bishop James Cannon, Jr..  
Rev. James H. Franklin  
Rev. Frederick Lynch  
Bishop Luther B. Wilson  
Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent  
Rev. F. G. Coffin  
Rev. Roy B. Guild  
Rev. H. C. Herring  
Rev. E. Tallmadge Root  
Gov. William E. Sweet  
Rev. William Horace Day  
Rev. William Freemantle  
Rev. F. W. Burnham  
Rev. Finis S. Idleman  
Bishop John L. Nuelsen  
Bishop William M. Bell  
Rev. Worth M. Tippy  
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick  
Rev. Charles L. Goodell  
James R. Joy

Rev. E. S. Tipple  
Rev. Ivan L. Holt  
Bishop John M. Moore  
F. P. Turner  
Rev. Clarence A. Barbour  
Dean Shailer Mathews  
Bishop Robert L. Rudolph  
Rev. John A. Marquis  
Rev. J. Ross Stevenson  
Rev. James I. Vance  
Rev. Thornton Whaling  
Rev. Charles S. Macfarland  
Rev. F. W. Tomkins  
Rev. W. C. Emhardt  
Rev. Samuel Tyler  
Rev. Henry H. Ranck  
Rev. Rufus W. Miller  
Rev. Howard H. Russell  
Rev. D. F. McGill  
Bishop J. S. Caldwell  
Rev. W. Y. Bell

VOTED: To authorize the officers of the Administrative Committee to add to the list such other members of the Council or of Committees as may be available.



May 8

VOTED: To adopt the following recommendation presented by the Secretarial Council:

That the General Secretaries issue a statement which will make it clear that the interest of the Federal Council of Churches in the Citizens Military Training Camps is concerned solely with the work of the chaplains in behalf of the moral and religious welfare of the men who attend the camps, and that the Federal Council has no relation with any other program in connection with the camps than that of providing a ministry to the spiritual needs of the men.

Mr. Darwin J. Meserole was extended the privilege of the floor and addressed the Administrative Committee on what in his judgment should be the attitude of the Federal Council toward military preparedness in general and the Citizens Military Training Camps in particular.

VOTED: That the statement presented by Mr. Meserole be referred to the special committee on matters of policy and organization, of which Dr. Moore is Chairman, to report next month to the Administrative Committee, with the understanding that members of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill should be consulted.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee expresses its appreciative thanks to Mr. Meserole for his statement.

Mr. Glenn presented, on behalf of the Committee on Retirement Fund and Annuities and the Executive Committee of the Board of Finance, the following recommendations:

1. To adopt the plan reported by the Committee, as follows:

(1) That an annuity plan be inaugurated to cover the entire service, future and present, rendered to the Federal Council by the various employees who agree to participate in the plan.

(2) That as to future service, the plan be financed by setting aside an amount equivalent to 10 per cent of the salaries of those participating in the plan, one-half to be paid by the employee and the other half by the Federal Council. This plan to begin as of January 1, 1925.

(3) That of the 10 per cent thus set aside, an amount approximating 2 per cent of the salary be applied to the purchase of death and disability insurance until the insured reaches his 65th birthday, and the remaining 8 per cent applied to the purchase of annuity credits.

(4) That retirement shall be at the age of 65, except that by special action of the Administrative Committee service may be extended one year at a time, and the 10 per cent contributions may be continued during the extended period.

(5) That while the permanent plan is based on retirement at 65, the age may be made 68 for those now on the staff and retiring during the next ten years, in view of the fact that terms of service are now shorter than they will be when the Council is an older institution.

(6) That as to prior service, an Accrued Liability Fund be raised to finance the annuity credits corresponding to such prior service, but this sum is not to exceed an amount equivalent to 8 per cent of the salaries paid during their past years of service to the Council to the employees who may agree to participate in the annuity plan. Such sum shall be calculated with 4 per cent interest compounded annually. In no case, however, should the accrued liability item for an individual employee exceed an amount which will produce with the future annuity credits an annuity to exceed 60 per cent of the salary at the time of retirement. A calculation of the sum needed to meet the accrued liabilities on the above basis shows that it would be approximately \$50,000.

2. That the Administrative Committee approve the proposal to raise \$50,000 in order to place all employees on an equal footing.

VOTED: To adopt the plan as reported by the committee.

VOTED: That the proposal to raise \$50,000 in order to place all employees on equal footing be referred to the Executive Committee of the Board of Finance with authority to raise \$50,000 for this purpose.

VOTED: That the Committee on Retirement Fund and Annuities be discharged with the thanks of the Administrative Committee for their service.

VOTED: That in response to the invitation of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, the Chairman appoint a representative on the Committee of Arrangements on the Congress on Christian Work in the Caribbean, provided no financial responsibility is thereby incurred.

It was reported that at the last meeting of the Joint Committee representing the Home Missions Council, the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Federal Council a provisional plan had been agreed upon to be submitted to the administrative committees of the three bodies for their careful consideration. It was suggested that the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council might prefer to defer action until the other two bodies should have had opportunity to give it their consideration.

VOTED: That the matter be laid on the table until the next meeting of the Administrative Committee.

Mr. Cavert reported that on request from the Joint Committee representing the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions and the Federal Council, the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. had voted to loan the services of Miss Clarissa H. Spencer for about three months next fall to make thorough study of the status of women in the church and of the relation of women's work to the total work of the church.

VOTED: To refer the Federal Council's participation in the plan to the General Secretaries and the Research Department, with power.

It was reported that there was a possibility that the Federal Council might have the opportunity of the loan of a painting by Mr. Innes entitled "The Hope of the World," for use in connection with the campaign for world peace.

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a committee of five with power to look into the matter and make such arrangements as may seem wise, if Mr. Innes should favor such an arrangement.

The Chairman appointed: Rev. Frederick Lynch, Rev. John W. Langdale, John M. Glenn, Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, Rev. William I. Haven.

With regard to the promotion of the federated program through regional and local conference and the proposal for a laymen's fellowship, the committee recommended that action should be deferred for the present.

With regard to the observance of Reformation Sunday,

VOTED: That, in view of the extraordinary difficulties amid which the war-shaken Protestant churches of continental Europe are carrying on the work of reconstruction and in view of the purpose expressed by a number of religious bodies of designating Reformation Sunday as a day when special consideration shall be given to the situation of our Protestant brethren across the ocean;

The Administrative Committee recommends that Reformation Sunday of 1925 be, so far as practicable, observed in our Churches as an occasion for considering the indebtedness of the Churches of America to the great Reformation movement and also their obligations to aid sister Churches of Europe, born of the Reformation, in their present distress.

VOTED: To spread the resolution presented by Dr. Gowen, on the death of Rev. Ame Vennema, on the Minutes of the Administrative Committee and to send a copy to the bereaved family.

Mr. Cavert reported that the Secretarial Council had agreed, after careful consideration, that there might be an advantage occasionally in appointing a few persons belonging to denominations not constituent in the Federal Council as consultative or advisory members of certain Commissions, unless the Administrative Committee should see reasons to the contrary.

**June 12**

The Recording Secretary, Dr. Lord, read the following excerpts from the Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on Mercy and Relief held on June 2:

"The following was unanimously adopted as the official statement of the point of view and policies to be followed by the Committee on Mercy and Relief:

"1. In the establishment of this committee, the Federal Council of the Churches aims to provide an instrumentality through which the Protestant Churches can unitedly determine and discharge their responsibility amid any conditions which appeal for Christian mercy and relief. It seeks to be the common servant and agency of the Churches in prosecuting such activities.

"2. According to the committee's title, its work is to be so guided that it will constantly be a testimony of Christian mercy. This motive must never be clouded, if the true desire of the Churches is to be served. The generous response which Christian charity makes to the call of great emergencies ought to be of such a character as to make it clear that the response is prompted by distinctly Christian impulses, and springs out of the very heart of our Christian faith. The Church of Christ cannot surrender the duty and the joy of testifying, by its deeds, to the Christian love which prompts it to help the suffering.

"3. The committee's title further indicates that its work is to be purely one of relief. Special interest will center around the duty of the Churches in connection with great emergencies and disasters. These will generally require the awakening of the Churches to the need and the raising of substantial sums of money without a moment's delay.

"4. The great work done by such organizations as the American Red Cross and the American Relief Administration is heartily recognized, while it is also recognized that they cannot at all times meet, because of their very character, the need of the Churches described in No. 2 above. No interference with such organizations is contemplated. Much rather will cooperation with them be sought, in so far as will conserve the principles in No. 2 and No. 3 above. Full cooperation will also be sought with organizations that arise upon a stricken field.

"5. The committee will also serve as a central clearing-house through which the Churches may consider, if desired, their relationship to general agencies of relief.

"6. In the distribution of funds, it will be the established policy of the committee to proceed without regard to denominational considerations, the sole purpose being to provide relief in the name of Christ. The privilege of denominational designation and distribution may, however, be arranged if the denomination possesses adequate channels of distribution, and will carry on the distribution regardless of denominational affiliations or denominational extension.

"7. Whenever an emergency or disaster occurs, for which it appears that satisfactory provision does not exist, the committee will be convened immediately, in order to consider without delay whether the case is one on which the committee should act."



VOTED: That the Administrative Committee approve the general principle laid down by the Committee on Mercy and Relief.

The General Secretary reported that the Commission on the Church and Social Service had elected as field secretary Mr. James Myers; that this had been approved by the Board of Finance; and that Mr. Myers will begin work with the Commission on July 1, provided the Administrative Committee ratifies the choice of the Commission.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee approve the election of Mr. Myers as Field Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

Dr. Gulick reported that Rev. Walter Van Kirk had been elected by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill as Associate Secretary; that this had been approved by the Board of Finance; and that Mr. Van Kirk will begin work with the Commission on July 1, if the Administrative Committee ratifies the choice of the Commission.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee approve the election of Mr. Van Kirk.

Dr. Gulick presented, on behalf of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, a resolution on the observance of Armistice Day.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee approve the resolution, as amended, and authorize the Commission to issue it with a statement of the approval of the Administrative Committee.

Dr. Moore presented, on behalf of the special committee considering the statement on military preparedness, the statement as prepared by the Committee.

After discussion,

VOTED: That this statement, together with suggestions offered by other members of the Administrative Committee, be referred back to the special committee in consultation with members of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, with power to issue a statement in line with the discussion of today.

Relative to the resolution presented by Dr. Gulick on American-Japanese relations,

VOTED: That this be referred to the Committee on Relations with the Orient, with the approval of the Administrative Committee.

VOTED: That the Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Committee, Rev. John W. Langdale, Dr. Speer, and Dr. North

constitute a committee to go over the matter of the policy of the Federal Council in its association with other agencies, to bring in a recommendation to the Administrative Committee as to what the attitude of the Federal Council should be.

VOTED: That the President of the Federal Council and the General Secretary be authorized to send such a communication as they think expedient to the representatives of the United Church in Canada.

VOTED: To adjourn subject to the call of the Chair for the months of July and August.

### September 25

VOTED: That the editing of the new edition of the Year Book of the Churches be referred to Dr. Winchester, Secretary of the Commission on Christian Education.

VOTED: That the proposal for the appointment of a representative of the Federal Council in the Near East be referred to the Committee on Relations with Eastern Churches, to bring recommendations to a later meeting of the Administrative Committee.

Dr. B. F. Lamb, Secretary of the Ohio State Council of Churches, was introduced to the Committee and outlined his suggestions for the future work of the Federal Council in developing state councils of churches.

VOTED: To receive Mr. Lamb's recommendations with thanks and to refer them to the special committee already considering the best method of carrying on work in behalf of local councils of churches, to report back to the Administrative Committee.

With reference to the recent report of the Research Department on "The Prohibition Situation," Dr. Macfarland as General Secretary, reported that an unusually large number of communications had been received, both critical and commendatory. As illustrative of these diverse judgments he read messages from two members of the Administrative Committee who could not be present: Dr. John R. Mott, who praised the report as a most significant and valuable contribution, and Bishop James Cannon, Jr., who cabled from England, insisting that research studies should be published only after the final manuscript had been passed upon by the Administrative Committee of the Council.

Dr. J. Ross Stevenson suggested the importance of maintaining carefully the direct oversight of the Administrative Committee over all publications, since it is the Administrative Com-

mittee which the constituent denominations rightly hold responsible.

Mr. Johnson, secretary of the Research Department, reviewed in detail the methods and procedure which had been followed in the preparation and publishing of the report, including a statement concerning the expert technical assistance, both employed and voluntary, which had been given, and also concerning the lengthy conferences which had been held with responsible officials of the Government who are intimately in touch with the whole problem of law enforcement. He also explained that the study had been initiated at the suggestion of a group of denominational officials, and that two denominational agencies (Baptist and Reformed in the U. S.) had made direct appropriations for financing it.

From the discussion a general consensus of opinion on the following points seemed to emerge:

1. A distinction must be drawn between pronouncements of policy and publications prepared by the Research Department strictly as research studies. It is thoroughly understood that all declarations which commit the Council to any policy must be passed upon in detail by the Administrative or Executive Committee of the Council. In the case of the Research Department, the Quadrennial meeting of the Council at Atlanta last December authorized it to carry on research studies with the understanding that they should not involve pronouncements of policy. While the Administrative Committee should authorize the undertaking of any research study, it should not be called upon to pass judgment upon or to censor the data thus secured. It was suggested by Dr. Brown, as Chairman of the Research Department, that it would be impossible to do genuinely scientific research on any other basis, and that it would be better to have no research department at all than to have one which could publish only such facts as happened to accord with the personal opinions of an administrative body.

Mr. Glenn, General Director of the Russell Sage Foundation, emphasized the distinction between a report which merely gives the facts discovered by a study and a report which expresses the opinion or judgment of the Administrative Committee of the Council. When the Administrative Committee has authorized a study of facts they cannot prevent the publication of a report on the facts without subjecting themselves to the suspicion that they are afraid of the truth. The Administrative Committee should not authorize the Department to make any study unless it has confidence in the discretion of the Department and thinks a study advisable.

2. Very great value should accrue to the Church in the public mind as a result of a demonstration that in any social issue the Church is willing to face and state impartially all the facts, not simply those that happen to appear favorable at the moment to the immediate interests of the Church's program.

3. The report, when read in its entirety, will be found in the long run to be of genuine value to the cause of prohibition and should lead to more vigorous and effective action by the Churches.

4. Regret was expressed that the publicity could not have been so guarded as to prevent the general spirit and tenor of the report from being distorted by many newspapers in such a way as to make it appear that the report was unsympathetic with prohibition.

5. Special attention was given to the importance of following up this report with a vigorous program in behalf of Prohibition and Temperance education.

VOTED: That the Chairman of the Administrative Committee appoint a large and representative committee, of which the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee shall be members, to prepare and issue a statement setting forth (1) the conviction of the Federal Council as to the value of impartial research, (2) the Council's vigorous effort to secure observance of the law and for a more unequivocal advocacy of prohibition, and (3) the need for a effective program of temperance education.

The Chairman appointed the following: Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Mr. E. M. Bowman, Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. Charles E. Burton, Miss Helen A. Davis, Mrs. John Ferguson, Dr. Robert L. Kelly, Rev. John W. Langdale, Miss Ella McLaurin, Rev. John A. Marquis, Rev. John M. Moore, Rev. Frank Mason North, Dr. Robert E. Speer, President J. Ross Stevenson, Rev. Charles L. White.

VOTED: To refer back the recommendations presented by the Committee on Relations with the Orient on the situation in China to the Committee on Relations with the Orient, with power to issue the statement after revision in the light of the discussion by the Administrative Committee.

Dr. Macfarland presented his report as Commissioner to Europe.

VOTED: That the Chairman, Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. William Horace Day and Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich constitute an editorial committee, with power to authorize the issuance of the report.



VOTED: To refer the suggested resolution on the rights of religious minorities (included in Dr. Macfarland's report) to the same committee.

VOTED: That the recommendation in Dr. Macfarland's report relative to a conference with the leaders of the Eastern Churches be referred to the Committee on Relations with the Eastern Churches.

Relative to the recommendation presented by the Commission on Evangelism regarding Sunday radio service,

VOTED: That the matter be referred to the committee already appointed by the Administrative Committee to consider the use of the radio, with authority to add to its number.

VOTED: To authorize the officers and Chairman of the Administrative Committee and secretaries to prepare resolutions on the death of Dr. S. Z. Batten and Mr. William Jennings Bryan.

VOTED: That the General Secretary, Dr. Macfarland, convey the sympathy of the Administrative Committee to the family and associates of Rev. Rufus W. Miller, whose serious illness was reported.

### October 9

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee felicitates Rev. Isaac W. Gowen on the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of his pastorate in Grove Church, North Bergen, New Jersey, and requests Mr. Alfred R. Kimball officially to represent the Federal Council on that occasion.

VOTED: That Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer be appointed Chairman of the Sesquicentennial Committee in place of Dr. Miller, whose serious illness prevents his continuing in this position.

Bishop Cannon presented a statement of the Executive Committee of the Commission on Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, criticizing the procedure followed by the Research Department of the Council in issuing the report on the prohibition situation.

VOTED: That Bishop Cannon's statement be received and referred to the special Committee of Fifteen which was appointed at the September meeting of the Administrative Committee to deal with issues raised by the Report on Prohibition.

In Dr. Cadman's absence, Dr. North presented for the Special Committee of Fifteen the statement prepared by it on the Prohibition Report, and requested Mr. Cavert to read it to the Committee.

VOTED: That the Report be received.

VOTED: That Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler and Mr. Ernest H. Cherrington be accorded the privilege of the floor.

VOTED: That that part of the statement referring to the question of the authorization of the Prohibition study and its issuance be referred back to the Committee of Fifteen for report at the next meeting of the Administrative Committee.

VOTED: That that part of the statement of the Committee of Fifteen which discusses the policy of the Federal Council on the Prohibition issue be referred to a sub-committee of three, consisting of Dr. Speer, Bishop Cannon and Dr. William Adams Brown, to revise and condense in the light of the discussion by the Administrative Committee; with the understanding that the sub-committee shall report to the Committee of Fifteen, which shall have the authority to decide on the final wording of the statement and to issue it in the name of the Administrative Committee.

On request of Dr. William Adams Brown, Chairman of the Research Department,

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee appoint the Committee of Fifteen to advise with the Research Department as to the wisest relations between the Department and the Administrative Committee.

### **STATEMENT ON PROHIBITION**

**(Issued in accordance with action taken by the Administrative Committee on October 9, 1925).**

"In view of the widespread interest attracted by the report of the Research Department of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America on the prohibition situation, and of the serious misunderstandings which have arisen in connection with that report, the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, composed of representatives of the church bodies which are members of the Council, has authorized the following statement of its conviction as to principle and policy.

"First of all, the Committee would emphasize its unequivocal support of national prohibition, as expressed in many public utterances and reaffirmed by the quadrennial session of the whole Council in Atlanta last December. We declare our strong conviction that the policy of prohibition is the deliberately and permanently established policy of this nation, that this policy has not failed, but on the contrary has already yielded results which fully justify its adoption, that the liquor traffic and the saloon must not come back again, and that the Churches must set themselves with new purpose to see that prohibition is enforced by law and sustained by the national conscience.

"The statement adopted by the Federal Council in December, 1924, as the authoritative expression of its attitude toward the prohibition

amendment, declares that 'the effect upon the physical, economic, social and moral life of the nation of the extraordinary effort of society to protect itself from the liquor traffic has been so beneficial that it is now generally agreed that the law will stand, based as it is upon the unassailable purpose 'to promote the general welfare.' The present-day duty of the moral citizenship of the nation we believe to be:

"1. To magnify the value of the principle of total abstinence and the obligation upon the law-abiding citizens to practice the same;

"2. To make unmistakably clear to both the lawless sellers and the lawless buyers of intoxicants that the liquor traffic has been permanently outlawed in the United States as the enemy of society;

"3. To urge local, state and federal governments to cooperate with increased vigor against the present organized resistance to the prohibition law until as adequate an enforcement of that law has been secured as of any other social legislation."

"The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council has seen nothing in the report of the Research Department to justify any modification whatever of the position thus taken by the Council on the prohibition issue. The policy of national prohibition, as the report shows, was adopted by the American people by the overwhelming votes of their elected legislative assemblies. This policy has been reaffirmed by increasing majorities wherever it has been challenged.

"We would remind those otherwise good citizens, who by their personal example and public utterances are lending countenance to those who violate their country's laws, of the reasons which led to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. It rests upon three fundamental considerations: first, the belief that in dealing with gigantic social evils like disease or crime individual liberty must be surrendered in the interest of effective social control; second, the belief that the liquor traffic is such an evil—a conviction which is gaining strength all over the world, and which has recently found official expression in the report of the special Commission on Drink of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work at Stockholm; third, the experience gained by a generation of experiment with substitutes, which has led the advocates of temperance to conclude that only drastic federal action could bring about the eradication of the evils they were fighting. Prohibition was not a policy adopted hastily or without due consideration, and it is not to be set aside merely because great difficulty or even temporary reverses are encountered in carrying it out.

"The report makes clear the remarkable social gains which followed upon the adoption of prohibition: a lowering of the death rate from alcoholic disease, a remarkable lessening of dependency due to alcoholism, a great reduction in drunkenness, and other results of a socially desirable sort. It also calls attention to the part undoubtedly played by prohibition in improving business and economic conditions, and, above all, points out the indisputable advantage gained by the abolition of the saloon. At the same time, the report reminds us that national prohibition has not yet been given a fair opportunity to vindicate its full value to the physical, economic, social and moral life of the nation and calls attention to serious dangers to which it is at present exposed.

"The Federal Council gratefully recognizes the splendid service which has been rendered by the agencies especially authorized by the Churches which for many decades have labored persistently and effectively to secure the adoption and the maintenance of prohibition. The Council pledges its active cooperation with all agencies which are ready to make a sustained and constructive effort to uphold the prohibition regime in

order that there may be a conclusive demonstration of its merits as a national policy. It urges the friends of prohibition in other countries not to be deceived by the attempts which have been made by opponents of prohibition to interpret the report as a confession of failure, or even of discouragement on the part of the Federal Council or of its constituent church bodies.

"The Federal Council calls upon the churches to undertake a renewed moral crusade to strengthen the hands of those who are responsible for prohibition enforcement, and in particular to give a greater measure of moral support to the newly reorganized activities of the Federal Government. It urges upon all citizens who believe in prohibition the necessity of supporting the law by an irresistible volume of public opinion. Of those who may be out of sympathy with prohibition as a social measure, or who question the wisdom of the particular method by which it was adopted, it asks voluntary compliance with the law in the interest of orderly government and in order that the policy it represents may be adequately tried. It appeals for a new measure of fair-mindedness and goodwill on the part of all in connection with this vitally important issue in order that the outcome of the great moral effort may be determined by reason rather than by prejudice and self-interest.

"Especially does the Federal Council urge upon the churches the necessity for a more adequate program of education on the moral issues involved in the liquor traffic. We strongly emphasize the need for a far greater attention to this problem in the Church's program of religious education. In the last analysis, law depends for its support upon the public opinion which sustains it and the conscience of those who live under it.

"There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that legislation can relieve us of the necessity of training our youth in habits of temperate living, self-control and the practice of Christian citizenship. To foster such habits and to cultivate such practice is the special and peculiar responsibility of the Church, to be ignored only at the peril of the nation.

"It is our hope and confidence that the report of the Research Department on the prohibition situation, calling attention as it does to the real dangers with which we are confronted, will stir the churches to a renewed sense of their responsibility, not only for the enforcement of the prohibition law, but also for rallying the conscience of the nation to its support."

## November 13

Dr. Cadman, Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, presented a tentative report from the Committee on the relations of the Research Department to the Administrative Committee.

After discussion,

VOTED: That the Report as amended in the light of the discussion by the Administrative Committee be adopted as follows:

In regard to the relation of the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches to the governing bodies of the Council, your Committee does not deem it wise at this time to attempt a formulation of definite rules, but it suggests the following points in regard to procedure, in accord with the general principles laid down by the Quadrennial Council at its meeting in Atlanta, which it believes should be kept in mind in dealing with the work of this Department.



1. The Administrative Committee shall guard with the utmost care the principle of impartial and unbiased research. The Christian churches, of all institutions, if they are to maintain their moral and spiritual leadership, must know the facts of any situation with which they are called upon to deal, whether these facts are favorable or unfavorable to the causes for which the churches stand. The uglier the facts the more vital it is to know them, for they cannot be dealt with effectively unless they are dealt with intelligently. Your Committee believes that one of the important functions of the Federal Council in its service to the churches it represents is the discovery and disclosure of the real facts concerning the great moral problems before the country and the world with which the churches are called upon to deal. The bewildering complexity of our modern life, where no problem is simple and where confusion is sure to abound, makes this function all the more imperative, and also makes it imperative that it be discharged with all possible freedom and scientific thoroughness.

2. The major subjects of research to be undertaken by the Department shall be reported to the Administrative Committee for approval.

3. When a research study has been completed a report of it shall be made to the Administrative Committee.

4. The Administrative Committee, in consultation with the Research Department, shall determine the time and method of publication of the report.

VOTED: That the question as to how the Federal Council could cooperate with its President in the delivery of his radio messages be referred to the Committee on Radio, and that Dr. Anthony be asked to take the place on that Committee left vacant by the death of Dr. Miller.

VOTED: That the Committee approve the transfer of the Committee on Educational and Religious Drama to the Commission on Christian Education, providing that the Department of Research and Education and the Commission on Christian Education both concur in this proposal.

Mr. Cavert presented the proposed agenda for the meeting of the Executive Committee in Detroit, December 9-11.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee approve the general plan of the agenda and authorize its presentation to the Executive Committee.

VOTED: That the Secretaries be authorized to prepare credentials for the meeting of the Executive Committee, in harmony with the by-laws of the Federal Council.

The Topics for the Universal Week of Prayer for 1926 were presented for the approval of the Administrative Committee.

VOTED: That the Topics for the Universal Week of Prayer be approved.

VOTED: That the request for the approval of the Federal Council of the appeal for funds for the American Children of

Mixed Blood in the Philippines be referred to the Committee on Mercy and Relief for further investigation, to report at a later date.

Mr. Johnson stated that the Research Department desired the approval of the Administrative Committee for the making of a study of Contract Prison Labor, undertaken largely at the request of the Protestant Episcopal Department of Christian Social Service.

VOTED: That the making of a study of Contract Prison Labor, in accordance with the procedure laid down at the Atlanta Quadrennial, be approved.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee approve the provision made for the cooperation of the Research Department of the Federal Council in helping the Joint Committee studying the place and work of women in the church in carrying on this study.

VOTED: That, on recommendation of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and the Executive Committee of the Board of Finance, Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich be elected an associate secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

RIVINGTON D. LORD,  
*Recording Secretary.*

## MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America  
Held at the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan,  
December 9, 1925, at 9:30 a.m.

Rev. John A. Marquis, Chairman of the Administrative Committee, presiding.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Marquis.

Dr. Macfarland presented the following matters with the suggestion that they be referred to the Business Committee of the Executive Committee for consideration and action:

Report of the Special Committee on State and Local Federations.  
Request of American Institute of Christianity relative to the  
American Encyclopedia of Christianity.

Action of Detroit Council of Churches relative to Prohibition.

Recommendation of Association of Secretaries relative to Training of Secretaries.

Report of the action of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention.

Message from Dr. Keller, Secretary in Europe.

Action of Washington Committee relative to its Secretary.

Message from the Reformed Church in Rumania.

Resolutions on Members who have died during 1925.

VOTED: That these matters be referred to the Business Committee and other appropriate committees of the Executive Committee for consideration and report.

On recommendation of Dr. Macfarland,

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee recommend that the Chairman of the Executive Committee appoint a Business Committee of ten members.

VOTED: To recommend to the Executive Committee that the program as printed be the program of the Executive Committee, subject to any necessary changes, and that the program committee appointed by the Administrative Committee continue as the Committee on Program for the meeting of the Executive Committee.

VOTED: To recommend that the Chairman of the Executive Committee appoint a Committee of three on Credentials.

VOTED: To recommend that the Chairman of the Executive Committee appoint a Committee of three on Necrology.

VOTED: To recommend that the Chairman of the Executive Committee appoint a Committee of three on Resolutions of respect and courtesy.

VOTED: To recommend that all resolutions presented to the Executive Committee be referred directly to the Business Committee, without discussion or action until reported back by the Business Committee.

VOTED: To adjourn.

RIVINGTON D. LORD,  
*Recording Secretary.*



## MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America  
Held at the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan,  
December 9 to 11, 1925

Wednesday morning, December 9, at 10:30

Bishop John M. Moore, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presiding.

The hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," was sung.

A "Service of Seeking Divine Guidance" was led by Rev. Joseph A. Vance, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Detroit, who, after prayer, gave an exposition of a portion of Ephesians III.

Prayers were offered by Rev. Albertus T. Broek of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Professor William Adams Brown of New York City.

Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Detroit and president of the Detroit Council of Churches, extended a welcome in a gracious address. Bishop Moore made a response.

Rev. Rivington D. Lord, the Recording Secretary, reported for the Administrative Committee recommending that the following matters be referred to the Business Committee and to the other appropriate Committees:

Report of the Special Committee on State and Local Federations.  
Action of Detroit Council of Churches relative to Prohibition.

Recommendation of Association of Secretaries of local Councils of Churches relative to the Training of Secretaries.

Report of the action of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention.

Message from Dr. Keller, Secretary in Europe.

Action of the Washington Committee relative to its Secretary.

Message from the Reformed Church in Rumania.

Resolutions on Members who have died during 1925.

VOTED: That these matters be referred to the Business Committee and the other appropriate Committees for report.

VOTED: That a Business Committee be appointed by the Chairman and that it consist of ten members, in addition to its Chairman and Secretary.

VOTED: That the Chairman of the Executive Committee appoint a Committee of three on Credentials.

VOTED: That the Chairman of the Executive Committee appoint a Committee of three on Necrology.

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a Committee of three on Resolutions of Respect and Courtesy.

VOTED: That all resolutions presented to the Executive Committee be referred directly to the Business Committee, without discussion until the Business Committee brings in recommendations.

VOTED: That the program as prepared by the Administrative Committee be the program of the Executive Committee, subject to any necessary changes, and that the Committee, appointed by the Administrative Committee, continue as the Committee on Program for this meeting of the Executive Committee.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Macfarland presented to the Executive Committee the following Secretaries of the Federal Council: Dr. George E. Haynes, Rev. W. W. Alexander, Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester and Benson Y. Landis. Dr. Macfarland regretted that Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich was detained by work for the Federal Council in Washington, D. C., and could not attend the meeting. He also called attention to the services of Miss Caroline W. Chase, Assistant Secretary of the Federal Council and of the staff. Dr. Macfarland introduced the following new members of the staff: James Myers, Rev. John W. Herring, Rev. Walter W. Van Kirk, Rev. William L. Darby and Mrs. Jeanette W. Emrich.

Bishop Moore appointed the following members on the Business Committee: Rev. John A. Marquis, Chairman; Rev. Walter C. Woodward, Secretary; Rev. Charles E. Burton, E. H. Cherrington, Rev. William I. Haven, Rev. R. A. Hutchinson, Bishop M. T. Maze, Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, Bishop C. H. Phillips (Bishop W. J. Walls, alternate), Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, Rev. George Summey, Bishop James Cannon, Jr.

Rev. John A. Marquis, Chairman of the Administrative Committee, presented "A Review of the Year," as the report of the Administrative Committee, and submitted a "Blue Book," including all reports for the year.

VOTED: To refer all the reports in the Blue Book to the Business Committee.

Rev. Frank Mason North of New York opened the discussion on "What Principles Should Guide the Federal Council in Its Relation to Public Issues in Which Considerations of

Christian Morality and of Legislative Procedure Are Both Involved?" The discussion was continued by Rev. George G. Mahy, Rev. W. H. Black, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Rev. George Summey and Bishop Thomas Nicholson.

The Chairman presented a letter from Rev. L. K. Williams, President of the National Baptist Convention and telegrams from Bishop F. J. McConnell and Rev. H. W. Holloway expressing regret at inability to be present.

VOTED: To adjourn.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Charles L. Goodell.

### Wednesday afternoon, December 9, at 2:30

Bishop John M. Moore, presiding.

The hymn, "He Leadeth Me," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Frank G. Coffin, President of the General Convention of the Christian Church.

Communications were presented from the following expressing regret at inability to be present: E. Frank Story, Bishop H. H. Fout, Bishop George C. Clement, Rev. J. S. French, Rt. Rev. Edward Rondthaler.

A statement by the California State Church Federation was presented and referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. William Adams Brown opened the discussion on "What Principles Should Govern the Methods and Utterances of the Commissions and Departments of the Council in Their Relation to the Administrative and Executive Committees?" The discussion was continued by Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Nolan R. Best and Bishop Thomas Nicholson. Bishop Nicholson presented a resolution concerning the procedure to be followed in issuing research documents, reports of Commissions and any deliverances which are to go out in the name of the Council. The resolution was referred to the Business Committee for consideration.

Dr. North presented a resolution concerning consultation with appropriate denominational agencies in making research studies. The resolution was referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr introduced the discussion on "What Should be the Major Emphases of the Federal Council on the Issue of War and Peace?" The discussion was continued by Dr. Gulick, who presented a copy of the message to the Churches from the National Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace, held in Washington, December 1 to 3, 1925, as follows:

## MESSAGE TO THE CHURCHES FROM THE NATIONAL STUDY CONFERENCE ON THE CHURCHES AND WORLD PEACE

Held in Washington, December 1 to 3, 1925

"In every age Christians are compelled not only to voice their protest against the existing order but to point out precisely what the spirit of Christ demands and to try practically to embody it.

"In this effort to interpret and apply the spirit and teaching of our Lord, the Church, it should be frankly admitted, has rendered a service whose practice has stopped far short of its ideals. It should be now ardently seeking, as it confronts present day obligations and opportunities, actually to know the mind of its Master and to do whatsoever He commands. We here have sought the truth and the inspiration by which right decisions might be reached and a program for peace be adopted which we may ask the Church to undertake with a vital faith and a conviction of victory.

"War is the most colossal calamity and scourge of modern life. It is not inevitable. It is the supreme enemy of mankind. Its futility is beyond question. Its continuance is the suicide of civilization. We are determined to outlaw the whole war system. Economics and industry, social welfare and progressive civilization, morality and religion, all demand a new international order in which righteousness and justice between nations shall prevail and in which nation shall fear nation no longer, and prepare for war no more. For the attainment of this high ideal the life of the nations must be controlled by the spirit of mutual goodwill made effective through appropriate agencies. War must be outlawed and declared a crime by international agreement. The war spirit and war feelings must be banished and war preparations abandoned. Permanent peace based on equal justice and fair dealing for all alike, both great and small, must be achieved. The Kingdom of God in the relations of nations must be established.

"This stupendous, difficult and urgent task challenges the Churches of America and all citizens of goodwill. It is a moral and religious as well as an economic and political task. All the forces of civilization must therefore unite in this noble adventure of faith and purpose.

"This Study Conference, representing some thirty communions, rejoicing in the many ringing declarations and constructive proposals by various religious bodies, in their official actions, presents to the Churches of the United States of America the following Affirmations and Recommendations.

### Ideals and Attitudes

"1. The teachings and spirit of Jesus clearly show that the effective force for the safeguarding of human rights, the harmonizing of differences and the overcoming of evil is the spirit of goodwill.

"Throughout His entire ministry, in all human relationships, Jesus was consistently animated by this principle of active and positive goodwill in the face of opposition, governmental oppression and personal violence. He vindicated the life of love and service in the face of suffering and trial. His constant emphasis on forgiveness, the charge to His disciples to love their enemies



and His prayer on the cross, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do,' express and illustrate His spirit and method.

"2. The Church, the body of Christ all-inclusive—transcending race and national divisions—should henceforth oppose war, as a method of settling disputes between nations and groups as contrary to the spirit and principles of Jesus Christ, and should declare that it will not as a Church sanction war.\*

"3. The Church should not only labor for the coming of the Kingdom of God in the hearts of men but should give itself to constructive policies and measures for world justice and peace. It should fearlessly declare its distinctive message of goodwill. It should proclaim this message regardless of fluctuating opinion and political exigencies.

"4. The Church should teach patriotic support of the State, but should never become the agent of the Government in any activity alien to the spirit of Christ. The Church should look to the responsible statesmen of a Christian country to conduct the public business along those lines of justice and reason which will not lead to war.

"5. The Church should recognize the right and the duty of each individual to follow the guidance of his own conscience as to whether or not he shall participate in war.

### Policies and Programs

"1. The fundamental forces in upbuilding a Christian world order are those concrete activities which by their very nature create, as well as express, good-will between nations and races. Let the Churches, therefore, be zealous in works of international benevolence, be friendly to the strangers in our land, and support home and foreign missionary enterprises and institutions.

"2. The Churches in all lands should rise above the spirit and policies of narrow nationalism, and to this end they should strengthen the bonds of friendship and mutual acquaintance through common activities and conferences such as that recently held at Stockholm on Life and Work.

"3. In the achievement of world justice and peace the United States and other nations will have to reconsider those policies and practices that tend to create international illwill, suspicion and fear. In the enactment of legislation dealing with even domestic matters that have international consequences, each nation should practice the principle of the Golden Rule. In this connection we have especially in mind such difficult questions as:

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\*We draw a clear distinction between the use of force in police service, domestic and international, on the one hand and in war on the other. While force involves coercion or physical control in any case, the motive and end of police force is fourfold: It is inspired by goodwill for the common welfare; it is corrective and remedial in its nature; it is exercised by neutral parties; it is strictly limited by law and has justice as its aim.

War, whether aggressive or defensive, is the use of organized violence in a dispute between nations or hostile groups. Even though one of the parties may be guiltless, it creates hatred, leads to unlimited loss of life and property, and always involves large numbers of innocent victims. In war the parties directly concerned seek to settle the issue involved by superior force regardless of justice. Usually war involves conscription of the individual conscience and a nation-wide propaganda of falsehood, suspicion, fear and hate. This is modern war in its nature and processes, as our generation has seen it, whether the war be fought for offensive or defensive purposes. War is thus the very antithesis of police force. Attention is called to the fact that a punitive expedition undertaken by one or more nations on their own initiative is essentially a war measure, and not an exercise of international police force.

- (1) Monopolistic control of raw materials essential to modern industry and economic welfare.
- (2) Regulation of immigration.
- (3) Race discriminatory legislation.
- (4) Investments in backward countries.
- (5) Economic and social oppression of minority racial groups within a nation.

"4. In harmony with the spirit of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and in keeping with the declaration by President Coolidge that 'peace and security are more likely to result from fair and honorable dealings . . . than by any attempt at competition in squadrons and battalions,' the United States should actively cooperate with the other nations in still further reduction of armaments.

"5. Plans for military expansion and increased expenditures in the Pacific are needless in themselves, because of agreements already made. They are provocative of suspicion and misunderstanding on the part of other nations, and are contradictory to the affirmation of President Coolidge that 'our country has definitely relinquished the old standards of dealing with other countries by terror and force and is definitely committed to the new standard of dealing with them through friendship and understanding.'

"6. We rejoice in the policy of our Government, adopted by the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, for cooperating with China in seeking the early abolition of 'extraterritoriality,' the adoption of 'equal treaties' and the recovery of tariff autonomy. We urge the maintenance by our people and Government of such attitudes toward, and treatment of, China and of Chinese and of all Asiatics as are required by the principles of good neighborliness and the Golden Rule.

"7. The maintenance of justice and goodwill between the peoples of the Orient and the Occident is essential to the peace of the Pacific and of the world. We of the United States, therefore, need to scrutinize with seriousness and care those acts and laws, both local and national, that are straining these relations, with a view to such modifications as will conserve the essential rights, the self-respect and the honor of both of these great branches of the one human family.

"8. We believe that the United States should examine its historic policy known as the Monroe Doctrine, and seek, in cooperation with other American peoples, such a restatement of this policy as will make it a ground of goodwill between the United States and Latin America.

"9. We rejoice in the condemnation of the militaristic spirit by the President in his Omaha address and record our opposition to all efforts to use the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Citizens' Military Training Camps and the Mobilization or Defense Test Day exercises as means of fostering the spirit of war among our citizens and especially among our youth. We approve all suitable efforts to improve the physical well-being of students in our schools and colleges, both boys and girls, but we emphatically disapprove of compulsory military training. We urge careful review of the effect of military training in all its phases.

"We deplore and regard as unnecessary the proposed organiza-

tion of industry under the Government in preparation for possible war. Such organization is opposed to the declaration of President Coolidge that we should demobilize intellectually as well as in the military sense. It would inevitably tend to promote the war spirit in commerce and among industrial workers.

"10. Our Government, together with all other great civilized nations, should share in common agreements and in common undertakings and activities in the establishment and maintenance of the institutions essential for world justice, for the peaceful settlement of all disputes, for mutual protection of peace-loving and law abiding nations from wanton attack, and for reduction of armaments by all nations.

"In this program the United States has an inescapable responsibility and an essential part. The movement for world peace cannot succeed without active participation by its Government and people. We therefore recommend to the people of our land the following concrete measures:

- (1) Immediate entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations.
- (2) Declaration by the United States that it will accept the affirmative jurisdiction of the World Court and will submit to it every threatening dispute which the Court is competent to settle.
- (3) Full cooperation of our Government with other nations in securing the negotiation and ratification of an international treaty outlawing war as a crime under the law of nations.
- (4) Adoption by the United States of the policy of complete cooperation with all the humanitarian and other commissions and committees of the League of Nations to which commissions and committees it may be invited.
- (5) Entry of the United States into the League of Nations with the reservation that the United States will have no responsibility, moral or otherwise, for participating in the economic or military discipline of any nation, unless such participation shall have been authorized by the Congress of the United States.

### Recommendations

"1. We rejoice to learn that twenty-six Communion have already formed their respective Commissions on International Goodwill and Peace and earnestly recommend to those Communion which have not yet done so the importance of taking this step at an early date.

"2. We request the Executive Committee which has arranged for this Study Conference on the Churches and World Peace, with such additions to its membership as it may find desirable, to serve as a Continuation Committee with the following duties:

1. To secure promptly the publication of the Message to the Churches adopted by this Conference and its circulation as widely as possible among the Communion of the United States.
2. To invite each Communion to take such official action as it may think desirable in regard to the affirmations and recommendations of the message.

3. To confer with the Federal Council's Commissions on International Justice and Goodwill and on Christian Education, regarding methods of cooperation and procedure in the continuing programs of promotion and education essential to the achievement of the ends in view.

"3. The achievement of permanent world peace is dependent upon the development in children and youth, through education, of convictions concerning the Fatherhood of God, the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ, the unity of the human family, and the principles of justice; and upon the establishment of attitudes of mutual respect and reliance upon reason rather than force. We therefore recommend that the Continuation Committee, in cooperation with the various educational agencies, denominational, interdenominational and undenominational, secure the preparation of an adequate program of education for the development of these convictions and attitudes.

"4. We recommend that, in the development of this program, due consideration be given to the results of recent studies of innate tendencies in human nature as well as of the molding influence of society itself upon growing life.

"5. We believe it is possible to train a contemporaneous generation of children around the world to find ways in which the gospel of goodwill can be applied to racial and international relationships. We therefore urge upon the communions the unique responsibility for world understanding presented through their missionary relationships. To this end we suggest that the committee seek the cooperation of the missionary and other agencies in the working out of such a system of training.

"6. We recommend, further, that there be recognition of the mental attitudes and social influences in present day life which tend to prevent mutual understanding and sympathetic cooperation between classes, nations, and races, and that programs of adult education and activity be prepared which shall develop relationships and attitudes which are in accord with the life and teachings of Jesus.

"7. Any effective program of education for peace must be thoroughly integrated with the whole process of education. We therefore urge that close working relations be established between all the program-making educational agencies upon which the churches depend, and that the plans for peace education be worked out cooperatively.

"8. We recognize the strategic position of the local church, its pastor and Christian leaders, in the program to end war, and suggest the importance of forming local committees for peace promotion and education.

"9. We recommend that every City Federation or Council of Churches be urged to form its own Committee on International Justice and Goodwill, which should cooperate with the Committees in local churches in community activities and programs in the interest of world peace. We would call attention to the educational opportunities offered in connection with the observance of Armistice Day, Golden Rule Sunday, Christmas, Goodwill Day, and other anniversaries.

"10. We recommend the holding of another Conference on the Churches and World Peace when, in the judgment of the Continuation Committee, the educational program shall have been suf-



ficiently carried out by the churches to render such a Conference worth while."

VOTED: To refer this message to the Business Committee.

The topic was further discussed by Rt. Rev. Herman Page, Rev. W. I. Haven, Rev. William Adams Brown, Dr. Walter C. Woodward, C. V. Vickrey, Rev. A. W. Anthony, and the Chairman.

The topic, "What Should the Federal Council Do with Reference to the International Situation Created by the Asiatic Exclusion Section of the Immigration Law?" was opened by Rev. Wm. I. Haven, and discussed by Rev. J. H. Franklin, Rev. F. M. Larkin, Rev. T. H. White, Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Rev. George L. Cady and Dr. Gulick.

On motion of Dr. North,

VOTED: That the statements concerning the Japanese question, to which Dr. Gulick referred, be referred to the Business Committee.

VOTED: To adjourn.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Paul S. Leinbach.

### Wednesday evening, December 9, at 8:00

*Public meeting held at the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church.*

Bishop Thomas Nicholson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presiding.

The hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," was sung.

The devotional service was conducted by Rev. Herbert L. Willett.

The hymn, "Stand Up, Stand Up, for Jesus," was sung.

An address on "The Church of the Daring Faith" was delivered by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of Chicago.

The hymn, "The Church's One Foundation," was sung.

An address on "The Present Opportunity and Duty of the Church" was delivered by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, the President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The closing hymn was "How Firm a Foundation."

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Nicholson.

### Thursday morning, December 10, at 9:30

In the absence of the Chairman, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, President of the Federal Council, presiding; later Rev. John Baltzer, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, presiding.

The meeting was opened by the singing of the hymn, "Come Thou Almighty King."

The devotional service was led by Rev. Edgar DeWitt Jones, pastor of the Central Christian Church of Detroit.

The discussion on "How Can the Council Give Greater Concreteness to the Program of Cooperation between the White and the Negro Races?" was opened by Rev. W. W. Alexander, Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations. The discussion was continued by Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, J. Marion Culbreth, Rev. Albertus T. Broek, Rev. I. A. Thomas, Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Dr. Haynes and Dr. Anthony.

A program of cooperation between Jews and Christians in social and civic matters of common concern was presented by Secretary John W. Herring and further discussed by Rev. Irvin E. Deer, Rev. Thomas H. White, Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. Joshua Stansfield, Professor William Adams Brown and Rev. John A. Marquis.

The Business Committee through its Chairman, Rev. John A. Marquis, reported as follows:

1. That the report of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations be accepted.

2. That the report of the Commission on the Church and Social Service be accepted.

3. That the report on the Review of the Year be approved with this exception: that the statement on "The Place of Research (page 7) end with the sentence, "Of its special bulletins," etc., the remainder of the statement being omitted as it is covered in other sections of the report.

4. That the message of greeting from the Hungarian Reformed Church of Rumania be received with gratification.

5. That the policy and plan of the Committee on Mercy and Relief be approved as outlined in its report.

6. That the work and policy of the Committee on Religious Work on the Canal Zone be approved; and that the Federal Council urge churches and individuals to contribute the \$15,000 yet needed to complete the sum of \$100,000 called for to finish the erection and furnishing of the buildings deemed necessary for the work.

7. That the nomination of Rev. William L. Darby, as Secretary of the Council in the Washington Office, be approved and that he be elected.

8. That the following statement on Prohibition be approved:

"In view of the widespread interest attracted by the report of the Research Department of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America on the prohibition situation, and of the serious misunderstandings which have arisen in connection with that report, the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, composed of representatives of the church bodies which are mem-

bers of the Council, has authorized the following statement of its conviction as to principle and policy.

"First of all, the Committee would emphasize its unequivocal support of national prohibition, as expressed in many public utterances and reaffirmed by the quadrennial session of the whole Council in Atlanta last December. We declare our strong conviction that the policy of prohibition is the deliberately and permanently established policy of this nation, that this policy has not failed, but on the contrary has already yielded results which fully justify its adoption, that the liquor traffic and the saloon must not come back again, and that the Churches must set themselves with new purpose to see that prohibition is enforced by law and sustained by the national conscience.

"The statement adopted by the Federal Council in December, 1924, as the authoritative expression of its attitude toward the prohibition amendment, declares that 'the effect upon the physical, economic, social, and moral life of the nation of the extraordinary effort of society to protect itself from the liquor traffic has been so beneficial that it is now generally agreed that the law will stand, based as it is upon the unassailable purpose "to promote the general welfare."' The present-day duty of the moral citizenship of the nation we believe to be:

"1. To magnify the value of the principle of total abstinence and the obligation upon the law-abiding citizens to practice the same;

"2. To make unmistakably clear to both the lawless sellers and the lawless buyers of intoxicants that the liquor traffic has been permanently outlawed in the United States as the enemy of society;

"3. To urge local, state and federal governments to cooperate with increased vigor against the present organized resistance to the prohibition law until as adequate an enforcement of that law has been secured as of any other social legislation."

"The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council has seen nothing in the report of the Research Department to justify any modification whatever of the position thus taken by the Council on the prohibition issue. The policy of national prohibition, as the report shows, was adopted by the American people by the overwhelming votes of their elected legislative assemblies. This policy has been reaffirmed by increasing majorities wherever it has been challenged.

"We would remind those otherwise good citizens, who by their personal example and public utterances are lending countenance to those who violate their country's laws, of the reasons which led to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. It rests upon three fundamental considerations: first, the belief that in dealing with gigantic social evils like disease or crime individual liberty must be surrendered in the interest of effective social control; second, the belief that the liquor traffic is such an evil—a conviction which is gaining strength all over the world, and which has recently found official expression in the report of the special Commission on Drink of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work at Stockholm; third, the experience gained by a generation of experiment with substitutes, which has led the advocates of temperance to conclude that only drastic federal action could bring about the eradication of the evils they were fighting. Pro-

hibition was not a policy adopted hastily or without due consideration, and it is not to be set aside merely because great difficulty or even temporary reverses are encountered in carrying it out.

"The report makes clear the remarkable social gains which followed upon the adoption of prohibition: a lowering of the death rate from alcoholic disease, a remarkable lessening of dependency due to alcoholism, a great reduction in drunkenness, and other results of a socially desirable sort. It also calls attention to the part undoubtedly played by prohibition in improving business and economic conditions, and, above all, points out the indisputable advantage gained by the abolition of the saloon. At the same time, the report reminds us that national prohibition has not yet been given a fair opportunity to vindicate its full value to the physical, economic, social and moral life of the nation and calls attention to serious dangers to which it is at present exposed.

"The Federal Council gratefully recognizes the splendid service which has been rendered by the agencies especially authorized by the Churches which for many decades have labored persistently and effectively to secure the adoption and the maintenance of prohibition. The Council pledges its active cooperation with all agencies which are ready to make a sustained and constructive effort to uphold the prohibition regime in order that there may be a conclusive demonstration of its merits as a national policy. It urges the friends of prohibition in other countries not to be deceived by the attempts which have been made by opponents of prohibition to interpret the report as a confession of failure, or even of discouragement on the part of the Federal Council or of its constituent church bodies.

"The Federal Council calls upon the churches to undertake a renewed moral crusade to strengthen the hands of those who are responsible for prohibition enforcement, and in particular to give a greater measure of moral support to the newly reorganized activities of the Federal Government. It urges upon all citizens who believe in prohibition the necessity of supporting the law by an irresistible volume of public opinion. Of those who may be out of sympathy with prohibition as a social measure, or who question the wisdom of the particular method by which it was adopted, it asks voluntary compliance with the law in the interest of orderly government and in order that the policy it represents may be adequately tried. It appeals for a new measure of fair-mindedness and goodwill on the part of all in connection with this vitally important issue in order that the outcome of the great moral effort may be determined by reason rather than by prejudice and self-interest.

"Especially does the Federal Council urge upon the churches the necessity for a more adequate program of education on the moral issues involved in the liquor traffic. We strongly emphasize the need for a far greater attention to this problem in the Church's program of religious education. In the last analysis, law depends for its support upon the public opinion which sustains it and the conscience of those who live under it.

"There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that legislation can relieve us of the necessity of training our youth in habits of temperate living, self-control and the practice of Christian citizenship. To foster such habits and to cultivate such practice is the special and peculiar responsibility of the Church, to be ignored only at the peril of the nation.



"It is our hope and confidence that the report of the Research Department on the prohibition situation, calling attention as it does to the real dangers with which we are confronted, will stir the churches to a renewed sense of their responsibility, not only for the enforcement of the prohibition law, but also for rallying the conscience of the nation to its support."

9. That the report of the Washington Office be accepted.

10. That the report of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains be accepted and that special attention be called to the remarkable increase in attendance of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army at stated services of worship, in Army posts during 1925. The total attendance was reported as 1,880,027, or 550,554 in excess of the fiscal year 1924.

11. The Business Committee finds the report of the Editorial Council of the Religious Press encouraging and recommends that it be accepted and that the Federal Council and the constituent Churches heartily support the Church Press.

12. That the following Resolutions of the recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in New Orleans, October, 1925, be recorded and published in full, noting with said recording and publication the greatly expanded scope of the co-operation of that great Church with the Federal Council.

"RESOLVED:

1. That the National Council hereafter shall be the agency through which our relations with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America shall be conducted.

2. That cooperation be established through the appropriate Departments or Committees of the National Council with the following Commissions and Committees of the Federal Council, viz.:

- (a) The Commission on the Church and Social Service.
- (b) The Commission on the Church and Race Relations.
- (c) The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.
- (d) The Department of Research and Education.
- (e) Editorial Council of the Religious Press.
- (f) Committee on Financial and Fiduciary Matters.
- (g) The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.

"RESOLVED: That this General Convention requests and empowers the National Council to act as a Commission on International Peace and Goodwill, and cooperate with other Christian bodies and especially with the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches, to abolish war and secure permanent peace."

It is also recommended that the Executive Committee express its appreciation of the action of the General Convention and direct the Administrative Committee to enter into communication with the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the furtherance of this new action,

13. That the inquiry from the California State Federation of Churches concerning the closer coordination of state and city federations with the Federal Council and the whole subject of coordination be referred to the Administrative Committee.

14. That the following statement of policy (Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 of which have already been adopted by the Administrative Committee) be adopted:

1. The Administrative Committee shall guard with the utmost care the principle of impartial and unbiased research. The Christian churches, of all institutions, if they are to maintain their moral and spiritual leadership, must know the facts of any situation with which they are called upon to deal, whether these facts are favorable or unfavorable to the causes for which the churches stand. The uglier the facts the more vital it is to know them, for they cannot be dealt with effectively unless they are dealt with intelligently. Your Committee believes that one of the important functions of the Federal Council in its service to the churches it represents is the discovery and disclosure of the real facts concerning the great moral problems before the country and the world with which the churches are called upon to deal. The bewildering complexity of our modern life, where no problem is simple and where confusion is sure to abound, makes this function all the more imperative, and also makes it imperative that it be discharged with all possible freedom and scientific thoroughness.

2. The major subjects of research to be undertaken by the Department shall be reported to the Administrative Committee for approval.

3. When a research study has been completed, a report of it shall be made to the Administrative Committee.

4. The Administrative Committee, in consultation with the Research Department, shall determine the time and method of publication of the report.

5. In case the constituent bodies of the Council have departments or specially authorized agencies working in the same fields, the Research Department shall consult with such departments or agencies in making investigations and reports.

6. The method of procedure here described shall be followed by other Commissions and Committees in all cases of public pronouncements.

15. That the report of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be accepted with this change: that as a substitute for the first three sentences on "The International Outlook in Europe," page 44, this expression, "The situation in Europe is more encouraging than at any time since the conclusion of the World War. A new spirit has been revealed, a spirit of mutual confidence and goodwill."

After approval of the several items *seriatim*,

VOTED: That the report and recommendations of the Business Committee be approved by the Executive Committee.

Rev. Henry Mottet of New York City and Dean H. B. Washburn, representatives of the Protestant Episcopal Church, were presented and spoke briefly, the other representative, Rt.

Rev. Herman Page, having been temporarily called from the meeting.

The discussion, "What Is the Special Place of the Federal Council in the Field of Christian Education?" was opened by Dr. L. A. Weigle, and continued by Hugh S. Magill, Bishop Cannon, Rev. A. T. Broek and Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester.

Dr. Robert L. Kelly opened the discussion as to whether the Council should approve and cooperate in carrying forward a movement for a larger nation-wide support of Christian educational agencies.

VOTED: That the suggestions made by Dr. Kelly be referred to the Business Committee.

A resolution on moral and religious education in the public schools was referred to the Business Committee.

Alfred R. Kimball, Honorary Treasurer, presented the following report:

The Treasurer of the Federal Council presents the following estimate as to the financial conditions for the year 1925, based on the actual results for eleven months and an estimate of the probable income and expenses to the end of the year. The exact amounts cannot be stated until the close of the year.

The budget authorized for 1925 at Atlanta in December, 1924, was \$291,500, with this additional statement:

"It is understood, however, that the several departments may increase their several spheres of work provided specially designated funds are secured without injury to the regular income."

The Permanent fund was stated at the beginning of the year to amount to \$20,000. This has been considerably increased by the rise in value of the stock of the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis.

The estimated income for 1925 is as follows:

Regular apportionment from Denominational Bodies.....	\$73,500
Special appropriation to different departments from Denominational Bodies .....	10,500
From Cooperating and Affiliated Bodies .....	28,000
Individual contributions .....	170,000
Special services .....	17,000
Income of the Permanent Fund .....	1,000
	<hr/>
	\$300,000

The expenses of the year are estimated to amount to \$325,000.

This shows a possible deficit of \$25,000.

Dr. William H. Day presented resolutions:

1. Regarding the work of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.
2. The Permanent Court of International Justice.
3. The Disarmament Conference.

VOTED: That these resolutions be referred to the Business Committee.

The following committees were appointed by the Chairman:

Committee on Credentials: Rev. A. J. C. Bond, Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, Rev. Walter W. Van Kirk.

Committee on Necrology: Rev. W. S. Cramer, Chairman; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Rev. Charles L. Goodell.

Committee on Resolutions of Respect and Courtesy: Rev. W. H. Black, Chairman; Franklin P. Brown, Rev. T. H. White.

VOTED: To adjourn.

The session closed with the singing of "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

#### Thursday afternoon, December 10, at 2:30

Rev. John Baltzer, the Vice-Chairman, presiding.

The hymn, "Jesus Calls Us O'er the Tumult," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Rev. H. R. Lobb of Pennsylvania.

A telegram of regret at inability to be present from Bishop William F. McDowell was read.

Dr. Macfarland made a statement regarding the Report of the Board of Finance, which was referred to the Business Committee.

The discussion on the topic, "What Plans Should the Federal Council Make for Future Work for Temperance and Prohibition?" was opened by Rev. Charles Stelzle. The discussion was continued by Dr. George L. Cady and Bishop Cannon, who read a series of resolutions.

VOTED: To refer to the Business Committee the paper read by Dr. Stelzle and the resolutions offered by Bishop Cannon.

Upon request from the floor, Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Secretary of the Department of Research and Education, made a statement as to the recent Report on the Prohibition Situation. The discussion was continued by Rev. Howard H. Russell and Ernest H. Cherrington.

Rev. H. B. Story and Rev. H. Royle of the United Church of Canada were introduced and the former spoke briefly concerning the merger of the Canadian Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches.

Mrs. E. H. Silverthorn, President of the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions, led the discussion on "What Should Be the Relation of Women to the Federal Council?" and presented Miss Clarissa H. Spencer, who reported partial results of a study as to the extent to which women officially function in the various denominations.

Mrs. John Ferguson, Chairman of the Council of Women for Home Missions, Mrs. Emor L. Calkins, President of the Michigan Women's Christian Temperance Union, Rev. John



W. Elliott of Philadelphia, Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. S. S. Hough, Mrs. J. R. Goodman of Chicago, Mrs. A. J. Lyman of New York City participated in the discussion.

A resolution on the subject was offered by Dr. North and referred to the Business Committee.

The discussion, "Is There a Need for the Churches to Give Stronger Support to the Religious Press?" was opened by Bishop Cannon. The discussion was continued by Nolan R. Best, Bishop Nicholson, Dr. North, Rev. George G. Mahy and Rev. Howard H. Russell.

VOTED: To adjourn.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Black.

#### Thursday evening, December 10, at 8:00

*Public Meeting held at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church*

Rt. Rev. Herman Page, presiding.

The hymn, "The Church's One Foundation," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Rev. William L. Darby, Secretary of the Washington Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches.

The Ladies' Hudson Quartette sang "Abide with Me."

The Chairman, Rt. Rev. Herman Page, opened the meeting with a brief address, and after reading a letter from the Right Reverend Bishop of St. David's, introduced Rev. Gwilym Davies of Cardiff, Wales, representative of the Churches of Wales, who delivered an eloquent address on the development of the Peace Movement.

Mr. Davies read a Memorial from the religious leaders of Wales to the Churches of America, the audience rising. This Memorial was received by Dr. Robert E. Speer, former President of the Federal Council of the Churches, with fitting words of appreciation.

Dr. Speer delivered an address on "The Responsibility of the Church in International Life."

The hymn, "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," was sung.

Closing prayer and benediction was pronounced by Bishop Page.

#### Friday morning, December 11, at 9:30

Rev. John Baltzer, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, presiding.

The devotional service was led by Rev. H. C. Gleiss, Executive Secretary of the Detroit Baptist Union.

The hymn, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Dr. W. I. Wishart of Pittsburgh, Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, and Edward H. Rhoades of Toledo, President of the Northern Baptist Convention.

The hymn, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory," was sung.

Upon recommendation of the Business Committee,

VOTED: That the time taken for business be deducted pro rata from the time allotted to the topics and speakers of the day's sessions.

The Business Committee made the following report, through Rev. Charles E. Burton.

16. A significant and informing communication has been addressed to the Executive Committee by Dr. Adolf Keller, European Secretary of the Council. The communication contains many important proposals as to ways by which American and European Protestantism can be brought into closer and more helpful relations. The Churches on both sides of the ocean need each other and means should be found by which each can give to the other the best of which they are capable.

We recommend, first, that the Executive Committee through Dr. Keller send its fraternal greetings to our Sister European Churches and assure them of our fellowship in their trials, and, second of our continued prayers for the blessing of God upon them and the great work they are doing for the salvation of men and the building of the Christian Kingdom. Third, that Dr. Keller's suggestions in regard to more effective cooperation be referred to the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe.

17. In consideration of the reports and data before the Business Committee, having to do with the relations of our country with Japan, the following statement as amended is recommended:

"The Asiatic Exclusion section of the Immigration Law of 1924 has created an International situation that causes us grave concern. The manner of its enactment, the abrupt abrogation of the Gentlemen's Agreement without the conference requested by Japan, the insistence on a discriminatory law which Asiatics resent as humiliating, unjust and unchristian, and the affront to Japan's prestige as one of the great and equal nations of the world, have combined to wound and grieve a friendly nation.

"Many expressions of resentment and of disappointment in the idealism, brotherhood and good will of America have come from India and China as well as from Japan. While Asiatics know and say that nothing they can do can change the situation or the law, they repeatedly declare their trust in the sense of justice which many of them still believe inheres in the American people and their confidence that the American people will ultimately set this matter right.

"The careful consideration of this important and far reaching problem leads us to make the following observations:

1. No Asiatic nation was or is asking for the privilege of Immigration.

2. It was, and still is possible to assure full protection from all dangers of Asiatic labor Immigration and at the same time to give Asiatics complete equality of race treatment.

3. A fundamental factor in the situation is the recent interpretation of our law of Naturalization whereby eligibility to citizenship has been limited to persons of the white race and to persons of African birth or descent. This law was enacted when these modern problems were not before the Nation. This law debars as unfit for citizenship on the basis of color alone persons of all other races whatever their individual character or qualifications.

4. The Immigration Law of 1924 provides that on July 1, 1927, a new quota principle for the regulation of Immigration shall come into force. If that quota principle were applied to Japanese, Chinese and East Indians, the number of Immigrants annually admissible from those countries to the United States would be 150, 100 and 100 respectively.

5. President Coolidge has declared in his last message to Congress that "We ought to have no prejudice against an alien because he is an alien"; that "the standard which we apply to our inhabitants is that of manhood"; and that "it is fundamental of our institutions that they seek to guarantee to all our inhabitants the right to live their own lives under the protection of public law," which means "the full right to liberty and equality before the law without distinction of race and creed."

"In view of the foregoing facts and observations we are impelled to record our convictions.

1. That the dictates of humanity and the welfare of the world demand the recognition by all governments of the brotherhood of man and the inherent right of all nations and races to treatment free from humiliation.

2. That the United States cannot afford to over-ride the principle of essential human equality embedded in the Declaration of Independence.

3. That no nation can afford needlessly to flout and wound the feelings of other nations and peoples.

4. That the maintenance of justice, humanity, courtesy, and goodwill between the peoples of the Far West and the Far East is essential to the permanent peace of the Pacific and of the world.

5. That we recognize the need of restriction of immigration in order to conserve American standards of labor and living.

6. That Asiatics in the United States should be accorded their rights as human beings and also their rights to which they are entitled by the letter and the spirit of the treaties under which they came to the United States.

7. That, in the words of former Ambassador Woods this action of Congress referred to above was an International catastrophe.

8. That we see at present no better solution of the problem than the application to Japan, China and India of the quota law as it comes into force in 1927 which would result in the annual admission of 350 immigrants from those three sections of the Orient.

"We therefore recommend to all right-thinking and peace-loving citizens of the United States, the importance of giving these matters earnest study to the end that in due time appropriate steps may be taken to reestablish right relations between the United States and the peoples of the Orient."

18. That the report of the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service be accepted, with the provision that the report of the Findings of the Northfield Conference be published in full with such amendments as are determined upon by the Committee on this subject.

19. That the report of the Commission on Christian Education be received and that it take up with the Administrative Committee the question of the scope of its work with a view to securing a clear definition of its functions.

20. That the report of the Department of Research and Education be accepted with the exception that under "The Prohibition Report," all of the first paragraph following the opening sentence be eliminated.

21. The report of the Executive Committee of the Board of Finance has been received. It appears that the Council has three sources of income: personal subscriptions, denominational apportionments, and receipts from special sources. The receipts from all three sources the past year total \$300,000, of which only \$84,000 came from denominational apportionments. The expenditures for the year were \$325,000, leaving a deficit of \$25,000. We recommend: that the report of the Committee be adopted, including the proposed budget; that in view of the deficit of \$25,000 and the ever unavoidable enlarging work of the Council and its various Commissions, the denominational members of this Executive Committee of the Federal Council seek to secure a larger apportionment from their respective denominations and that individuals both of limited and larger means be urged to contribute to the Council and its Commissions; that any adjustment and modifications of the details of the budget be taken up by the Board of Finance in conference with the Administrative Committee.

22. That the report of the Committee on Financial and Fiduciary Matters be accepted. The Committee is finding a larger field of usefulness for its entrance and cultivation. Already it is serving as a clearing house of information and a center of contact with financial institutions. We approve its cooperation in the plans of the Council of Church Boards of Education for funds for Christian Education.



23. That the following statement be approved: We, the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, profoundly believe that the United States should cooperate with the other nations of the world in establishing World Justice and World Peace. We believe that all nations should agree to submit to impartial tribunal all disputes that threaten the peace of the world which they cannot solve by the usual processes of diplomacy and conference. The World Court of Justice is the result of many decades of American discussions, plans and desires for peace. In it we see a concrete expression of the Christian Spirit that is needed, the promise of a larger and truer righteousness and justice among nations, a step forward in the establishment of the Kingdom of God. We therefore, supporting the recommendations of President Coolidge, urge the Senate of the United States to adhere to the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

24. The Committee has received with very great interest the notable message to the Churches from the National Study Conference of the Churches and World Peace held in Washington, December 1-3, 1925, and participated in by representatives of some thirty denominations.

We welcome this carefully prepared document dealing with ideals, principles and programs for the Churches in the stupendous task of abolishing war and establishing World Peace, and we direct its publication in the proceedings of this Annual Meeting.

The Committee is happy to know that these studies are to be continued. It would recommend that this message be referred to the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and that this Commission be requested to cooperate with the Continuation Committee of the National Study Conference in every appropriate way.

25. That the following resolution submitted by Bishop Cannon be referred to the Commission on Christian Education to consider whether plans shall be formulated by which the desired objects may be secured: Resolved, We recommend (1) that required moral instruction be given in all tax supported schools from Primary grades through the University, (2) that optional religious instruction be offered to pupils in all tax supported schools from Primary grades through the University, and that the curriculum should be so arranged as to encourage the taking of such courses by the students.

26. That the following resolutions relative to a disarmament conference be referred to the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill:

*Whereas*, The Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament marked a notable advance of the nations in restricting competitive naval building programs, and

*Whereas*, The rigid reduction of the military and naval preparations of all nations is essential to the economic recovery of the world and to the establishment of permanent World Peace; and

*Whereas*, In the working out of effective world plans for declaring war illegal and a crime under the law of nations,

for guaranteeing security to nations that disarm, and for actually achieving general disarmament, the United States has an essential part and an inescapable responsibility; and

*Whereas*, The League of Nations is now making plans for a general disarmament conference to which all nations are to be invited;

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches the United States ought to participate as a full and responsible member in the proposed disarmament conference, and should also have an official part in preparing the plans for that conference.

*Resolved* further, That the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be and hereby is instructed to prepare and send a suitable memorial to Congress urging such action as will enable the President to appoint, when he deems it wise to do so, official representatives of the United States to participate in the proposed disarmament conference.

*Resolved* further, That we recommend to citizens in our churches the importance of writing to their respective United States Senators urging congressional action authorizing President Coolidge, at such time as may seem to him wise, to send official representatives of the United States to participate in the forthcoming disarmament conference.

27. That the following resolution be referred to the Administrative Committee: Resolved, that the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill may, if deemed desirable by its Committee of Direction, form a Committee on cooperation with young people's groups, a Committee on cooperation with the women of the Churches, and a Committee on cooperation with denominational Peace Committees, membership in which committees need not be restricted to membership in the Commission, and may also include representatives from church bodies not constituent members of the Federal Council.

28. That the following resolution be approved, as amended:

In view of the fact that several of the largest constituent bodies of the Federal Council have established their own Boards or Commissions on Temperance and Prohibition, and in view of the additional fact that very many of the constituent bodies have for many years specifically designated certain organizations as approved agencies "to create and to express public opinion in support of prohibition" and temperance.

RESOLVED I. That we would emphasize in this connection the following paragraph contained in the statement of the Administrative Committee on the Prohibition situation adopted as its own by this Committee: "The Federal Council gratefully recognizes the splendid service which has been rendered by the agencies especially authorized by the Churches which for many decades have labored persistently and effectively to secure the adoption and maintenance of prohibition. The Council pledges active cooperation with all agencies which are ready to make a sustained and constructive effort to uphold the prohibition regime in order that there may be a conclusive demonstration of its merits as a national policy."

RESOLVED II. That we urge these agencies to press with ever-increasing vigor and efficiency their program of education in temperance and citizenship.

RESOLVED III. That we do not consider it expedient for the Federal Council to enter at this time the field of activity already occupied by the agencies which have been authorized and approved by so many of the constituent bodies of the Council, except as may be determined by the Administrative Committee.

29. That the following resolution be referred to the Administrative Committee with the request that it investigate the possibilities of a constitutional provision that will open the way for the adequate representation of women in the work of the Council: Resolved, that the officers of the Federal Council be advised in communicating with the several constituent bodies to indicate the range and type of work in which the Council is engaged and to direct attention to the advantage of having women named among those appointed to the membership of the Council.

30. We have heard with great interest the paper by Rev. Charles Stelzle on the Prohibition question and refer the suggestions therein contained, concerning necessary investigation and education, to the Administrative Committee and to the temperance agencies with which the constituent bodies of the Federal Council are cooperating.

31. That the Secretariat of the Council be instructed to edit all papers and proceedings of this meeting of the Executive Committee, in preparation for printing.

32. That the following statement regarding the Stockholm Conference be adopted: The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, having heard the report of the President and General Secretary of the Council concerning the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, held at Stockholm in August, 1925, desires to express its thanksgiving to Almighty God for this new evidence of the growth of the spirit of Christian unity.

Among the many causes for gratitude which Stockholm provides, they call attention especially to these three:

(1) That for the first time in more than a millennium, the Churches of the Greek Orthodox Communion have met on equal terms with their Protestant fellow Christians of the different countries, to consider their common responsibility for the application of the principles of Christ to the world of today.

(2) The fact that, after full and frank discussion, the official representatives of more than one hundred Christian communions from forty-four different countries gave definite statement to a common conviction that the same standard of morality which applies to the individual should apply also to the State, and have accepted their obligations as Christians to bring the principles of Jesus Christ to bear upon all the relations of life—economic, social, political, international.

(3) The fact that, through the Stockholm Conference, a Continuation Committee has been brought into existence, which will be able to serve as a medium of continued intercommunication between the Churches throughout the world and to arrange, if deemed expedient, for future conferences of the same kind. The

Council desires to commend the forthcoming report of the Conference to the attention of all its constituent members and instructs its President and General Secretary to convey to the Chairman of the Continuation Committee its cordial greetings and its prayer to God for His blessing upon its future labors.

After discussion and adoption *seriatim*,

VOTED: That these recommendations of the Business Committee be approved.

VOTED: That the Executive Committee commend for careful reading the report of Dr. Macfarland as Commissioner to the Churches of Europe and his sympathetic interest and concern for the welfare of these churches.

On the question of Religious Minorities the Executive Committee took the following action:

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, impressed with existing conditions affecting religious minorities, composed of Church bodies with which we are in fraternal relations, records the conviction that there rests upon all Governments the moral obligation to treat minorities not as subject peoples, to be subdued and governed by force, but with sympathetic consideration for their traditions, temperaments and their customary language. It believes that fraternal conference should take place between government officials and the representative leaders of minorities, and they should always have ready access to the highest authorities in the state and to the League of Nations.

"That these considerations are especially essential in the case of religious minorities who hold their traditions and customs as precious heritages.

"That, above all, the governments involved should find a way to assure to minority peoples all the privileges accorded to the people at large; should grant them the full liberty of conscience and should protect these minorities from personal infringement on their liberties by minor officials.

"That it should be remembered that the darkest pages of history are those which record injustice to minorities, and its consequent disaster to the nation guilty of its infliction.

"That while we recognize the difficulty of carrying out the high principle of self-determination, we are sure that the moral sense of the age demands the largest freedom both for nations and for groups within nations, and especially when the religious convictions and traditions of these peoples are concerned."

The Senior General Secretary was authorized to send appropriate messages of greeting and sympathy to Rev. E. B. Sanford, Bishop John M. Moore and Bishop E. R. Hendrix.

Rev. Worth M. Tippy presented the printed copies of "A New Social Creed" adopted by the National Council of Congregational Churches.

VOTED: That this document be referred to the Commission on the Church and Social Service for careful study, and if deemed wise, for recommendations.



Rev. Irvin E. Deer of Minneapolis extended an invitation from the Council of Churches in Minneapolis, and other bodies, that the Executive Committee hold its meeting in December, 1926, in that city. The invitation was referred to the Administrative Committee with power.

Dr. Macfarland introduced Rev. Gwilym Davies, the messenger from the Churches of Wales, who spoke briefly.

Rev. W. S. Cramer presented the following report of the Committee on Necrology, which was received, the Executive Committee standing while Dr. Frank Mason North offered prayer:

Year after year in the midst of our concern about the problems of time we are reminded of the interruptions of our programs of work occasioned by the removal of brethren from our cooperative relationships into the unseen life of the spirit. God so orders our life that those with whom we have colabored in Christian fellowship on earth still influence our lives when they have passed out of the portals of time to the realization of the eternal life. Their lives are lingering, living memories and serve as torches helping to light our way.

That our deceased brethren may be appropriately honored for their life, and their service to the Federal Council, we here enroll them in the records of this body with grateful hearts that they received the tokens of God's approval while on earth and in hope that they now realize His promises in the unseen Kingdom of Heaven.

*Rev. Russell Cecil:* A great pastor in the Presbyterian Church in the United States; member of the Federal Council from its early beginning; member of the Executive Committee.

*Rev. A. B. Philpott:* Successful pastor in the Disciples Church and outstanding representative of his denomination in general federative work; member of the Federal Council.

*Hon. Mahlon Pitney:* Influential Christian layman in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; alternate delegate to the Federal Council, 1921.

*Rev. Rufus W. Miller:* Leader and organizer of Christian Education and Sunday School organization and promotion in the Reformed Church in the United States; associated with federated agencies for these causes; Secretary of the Publication and Sunday School Board of his denomination; founder and promoter of the Schaff Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; member of the Federal Council from its inception; member of a number of commissions; member of the Administrative Committee.

*Rev. Robert Hunter:* Secretary of the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; Assistant Clerk of the General Assembly; alternate member of the Federal Council.

*Rev. Samuel Zane Batten:* Secretary of the Board of Social Service of the Northern Baptist Convention; outstanding worker along general social lines; member of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council; member of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains; member of the Department of Research and Education.

*Hon. William Jennings Bryan:* Few men have filled a larger place in the thought of our people in the last twenty years. Those who could not agree with him in some of his positions in matters both of politics and religion, were greatly impressed with his splendid idealism in matters of peace and temperance. His going makes the world distinctly poorer and leaves a vacant place against the sky.

*Rev. Ame Vennema:* Pastor, Reformed Church in America; educator; member Board of Foreign Missions; President, General Synod; member Federal Council and alternate member of the Executive Committee.

*Bishop William A. Quayle:* Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the St. Louis, Missouri, District; member of the Federal Council.

*Rev. Joseph D. Wilson:* Professor of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Philadelphia; member Federal Council in its early beginnings; member of the Executive Committee; member Commission on Christian Education; Vice-President of the Federal Council, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

W. STUART CRAMER  
CHARLES L. GOODELL  
W. H. JERNAGIN

The session adjourned at 12:30.

#### Friday afternoon, December 11, at 2:00

Dr. Baltzer, Vice-Chairman, presiding.

The hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," was sung.

Prayer was offered by Rev. William Horace Day.

The discussion on "What Is the Path of Advance in Promoting Church Cooperation in the Community?" was opened by Rev. Orlo J. Price of Rochester, N. Y.

VOTED: That Dr. Price's paper, with recommendations, be referred to the Administrative Committee for consideration.

Mr. James Myers, Field and Industrial Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, opened the discussion on "Cooperation in Industry." The discussion was continued by Dr. Darby of Washington.

The discussion on "What Should Be the Council's Policy in Support of Religious Work Among Men of the Army and Navy?" was opened by Rev. John A. Marquis, who presented the following report of the Committee of Twelve appointed at the last quadrennial meeting of the Council:

The Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council at Atlanta took the following action:

"That the resolutions on Chaplains in the Army and Navy and all subjects related thereto be referred to a special committee of twelve to make investigation and report to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

"President Cadman appointed the following:

Bishop William F. McDowell	Rev. Frederick Lynch
Bishop William M. Bell	Rev. W. H. P. Faunce
Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent	Rev. J. Ross Stevenson
Bishop James Cannon, Jr.	Rev. John A. Marquis
Rev. W. S. Cramer	Rev. Frederick H. Knubel
Rev. C. E. Burton	Rev. Peter Ainslie

These resolutions were as follows:

"RESOLVED, that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America instruct its Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains to discontinue its activity and responsibility in the appointment of Chaplains in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that the Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, by conference with the proper government, military and naval authorities, be instructed to study the question of taking such steps as may be necessary and effective to place the service of ministers of religion to the men of both Army and Navy upon a non-military basis, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that said committee report its findings and recommendations to the next meeting of the Executive Committee at its annual meeting one year hence."

It should be noted that no action was taken on these resolutions by the Federal Council other than their reference to this committee.

Three meetings of the Committee have been held, one in Washington on October 26, 1925, at which, however, only two members of the Committee, Bishop McDowell and Dr. Cramer, were present. A second meeting was held in Washington December 2nd, at which Messrs. McDowell, Ainslie, Burton, Cannon and Lynch were present. At these meetings the chairman was instructed to convey this report to the other members of the committee for recommendations and approval, which course has been followed. Personal conference was also held with Messrs. Marquis, Ainslie and Lynch. A third meeting was held at Detroit.

The Chairman of the Committee, following the first meeting, corresponded with the members of the Committee proposing certain procedures, which were unanimously approved, and finally embodied in the report which is presented to the members of the Committee present at Detroit.

By instruction of the Committee, the Chairman communicated with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, which correspondence was as follows (after a statement comprising the resolutions adopted at Atlanta and giving the personnel of the committee there appointed):

"This committee had before it, among other papers, the above resolutions. You will note that the Special Committee above appointed, is called upon to confer with the War and Navy Departments relative to the status of Chaplains.

"May I ask you to be so kind as to prepare a statement as to the attitude of the War Department (Navy Department) on the proposal made in this resolution?

"Inasmuch as the Committee was instructed to confer with the Department, may I ask the privilege of calling upon you when this statement is ready, in order that it may be interpreted in conference? I will hold myself in readiness to call when I receive word from you that the statement is ready.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM F. McDOWELL,  
*Chairman.*

The reply of Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, is as follows:

"My dear Bishop McDowell:

"Careful consideration has been given to the matter contained in the Resolutions referred to in your letter of the 28th ultimo, which propose as I interpret them

a discontinuance of the activities of the Federal Council of Churches in connection with the appointment of Reserve Chaplains and a discontinuance of the Army Chaplaincy and the substitution therefor of similar services provided voluntarily by individuals or Churches.

"As to the first proposal, which has reference to the accreditation of applicants for appointment as Chaplains by the Army and Navy Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, permit me to say that the provision of the law authorizing the appointment of Chaplains is equally complied with if such accreditation is accomplished either by the Army and Navy Committee of the Council or by the separate Church bodies. The former, however, has been an administrative convenience.

"The military status of Army Chaplains is one that is fully warranted by established law, as well as by the precedent and experience of 150 years. I am convinced that the proposed change would be highly disadvantageous to the Army, and would largely deprive it of the influences, to provide for which the office was created.

"I will be glad to arrange for a conference as requested in your letter, whenever it may be agreeable to you."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) DWIGHT F. DAVIS,  
*Secretary of War.*

The reply of Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur is as follows:

"My dear Bishop McDowell:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of 28 October with the resolution presented by Dr. C. C. Morrison to the Federal Council of Churches in reference to the policy of that body in regard to Chaplains. This question is one in which I have a keen personal interest and has been given my earnest attention, and in response to your request I take pleasure in stating herewith the attitude of the Navy Department therein.

"(a) The Department appreciates the importance of the work



carried on by the Chaplains and is deeply concerned that the quality of this work shall be maintained at the highest standard possible. The Department is also cognizant of the splendid assistance rendered by the Federal Council's General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains in securing men of high character and attainments for appointment as Chaplains, and it would be a matter of genuine regret if it should be considered advisable to discontinue this policy. If such action should be taken it is hoped that similar assistance will be continued by the constituent bodies of the Council.

"(b) The Department does not believe that the proposal to 'place the service of ministers of religion to the men of the Navy upon a non-military basis' is a wise or practical one, either from the standpoint of the Navy or with a view to the effectiveness of the service to be rendered by these ministers.

"I shall be most happy to confer with you in this matter at your early convenience, and request that you make an appointment to that end."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CURTIS D. WILBUR,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

Representatives of the committee conferred with the Secretaries of War and Navy, who explained the difficulties which prevented any such proposal as is indicated in the resolutions.

It was further stated that in any case, any clergymen ministering to the forces would need to be under the same regulations as now.

Attention was called to the fact that during the war, the most violent and unrestrained public utterances were by civilian clergy, while at least as a rule the Chaplains were moderate and restrained. Doubt was expressed as to whether any difference in status would make any great difference in temperament, and indeed, might be for the worse rather than for the better. The question was raised as to whether now, the attitudes of men were not determined by personality rather than by status. Attention was called to the fact that the Navy Department had sent officers, including a Chaplain, as representatives to national religious gatherings for world peace. The question was raised as to whether many Chaplains were not actually leaders in peace movements.

The experience with the so-called "Camp Pastors" was also cited as creating misunderstanding and confusion, to the detriment of the Army and the churches alike.

Attention was also called to the fact that it is very difficult to obtain pastoral service for the posts outside of the regular Chaplaincy because pastors are not inclined to take the time for this service. It is not felt that such service could be readily secured.

So far as the appointment of Chaplains is concerned, whether Regular or Reserve, attention should be called to the fact that these appointments are not made by the Federal Council's Committee, but by the denominational committees, who simply pass them through the General Committee for the mutual convenience of the Departments.

In fact, it needs to be remembered that the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains acts only for and by the instruction

of the denominational committees, so that such questions as have been raised could not be determined by the Federal Council's Committee but would need to go back to the denominational committees, and perhaps to the denominations themselves, for decisions.

Your Committee has endeavored to study the causes which have led to the present discussion regarding the chaplaincy, and the general feeling seems to be that the question has been raised, not so much because they have a status in the Army and Navy, but that it is a question of their duties, and especially their public activities. In the latter respect Chaplains vary quite widely.

The one matter on which there seems to be the gravest question is that of the public utterances of the Chaplains and the charge that they are either used or encouraged by the War and Navy Departments as propagandists for distinctly military measures.

Both the War and Navy Departments assert that the Chaplains are left entirely free in these matters and that they have never been either ordered, requested or encouraged to become exponents of military provisions.

We have examined the departmental regulations as to the duties of Chaplains and quote from them as follows:

(WAR DEPARTMENT).—"The duties of chaplains as prescribed by existing laws are closely analogous to those performed by clergymen in civilian life, modified only by the peculiar conditions attaching to military life and especially by the necessity that each chaplain shall, so far as practical, serve the moral and religious needs of the entire personnel of the command to which he is assigned, either through his own personal services or through the cooperative efforts of others. Within the limits of law, regulations and orders, he should enlist so far as may be necessary the active aid and cooperation of such military and civilian assistants, both lay and clerical, as the needs of the command may require or the commanding officer may direct.

"(b) RELIGIOUS.—Chaplains will hold appropriate religious services for the benefit of the command to which they are assigned at such times and places as may be designated by the commanding officer. The scope of the work of chaplains will include such activities as usually attach to formal or informal Sunday or week-day religious observances, Sunday schools, Bible classes, missions, confessions, and such other religious or patriotic exercises as may be appropriate to special occasions. Chaplains will serve as friends, counsellors and guides, regardless of creed or sect, and will strive to promote morality, religion and good order therein. They will make regular visits to the men in confinement for advice and consultation and will hold religious services for them whenever conditions warrant. When vestments are required or permitted by the church to which a chaplain belongs, he is authorized to use such while conducting religious services.

"(c) CEREMONIALS.—Chaplains will conduct appropriate burial services at the interment of members of the military service, active and retired, and for members of the families of these when requested. They are authorized to perform the marriage rite, upon proper legal authorization in each case, and will administer Christian baptism and perform such other religious rites for members of the military personnel and civilians residing upon or employed in the military reservation as may be required, according

to their respective creeds or conscientious practice in each case. On Memorial Day the chaplain who is on duty at a post on which a military cemetery is located will, under the direction of the commanding officer, supervise the decoration of the graves therein and will arrange for such public memorial exercises as the place and occasion may warrant.

“(d) PASTORAL DUTIES.—Chaplains will personally interview or advise by public address all recruits coming into the service in matters pertaining to morals and character, and commanding officers will provide such facilities as will insure an adequate performance of this duty. Chaplains will also advise with enlisted men under arrest or in confinement and before trial when deemed advisable by the commanding officer. Such men will be sent for this purpose by competent orders to the chaplain's office or to such other place as may be designated. Chaplains will make regular visits to the sick in the hospital for such spiritual and welfare ministrations as they may be able to give. In case of grave illness or serious accident to a person in the military service from which death appears imminent, the chaplain will be given prompt notice thereof by the senior officer or enlisted man present. Upon receipt of such information the chaplain will provide such religious or pastoral ministrations as the case may warrant. Chaplains should encourage correspondence between soldiers and their relatives and friends, especially on the part of the sick in hospital. Inquiries concerning the welfare of enlisted men addressed to other officers of the command may be turned over to the chaplain to answer or cause to be answered by the person inquired of, as the case may be. Visits of a pastoral nature should be made by the chaplain to the families of married enlisted men which reside within or near the military reservation.

“(e) ON TRANSPORTS.—See AR 30-1155.

“(f) SCHOOLS.—The duties of chaplains of regiments of colored troops shall include the instruction of the enlisted men of such commands in the common English branches of education. Other chaplains are not available as instructors in post or troop schools, except when there exists an exigency of the service resulting in a deficiency in the number of officers present for duty, and in the judgment of the commanding officer concerned the chaplain can perform such pedagogical duties without prejudice to his legitimate duties as a minister of religion.

“(g) SECULAR.—Chaplains will be employed on no duties other than those required of them by law, or pertaining to their profession as clergymen, except when there exists an exigency of the service, resulting in a deficiency in the number of officers present for duty at any station, which shall make it necessary. Under such circumstances chaplains will be assigned to no duty incompatible with their status as noncombatants under the terms of the Geneva Convention. Chaplains are not available for detail as post exchange officers or as defense counsel in courts-martial, but may be detailed as individual counsel when their services as such are specifically requested by the accused.”

#### (NAVY DEPARTMENT) DUTIES OF CHAPLAINS

The chaplain shall—

1. Perform divine service aboard his own ship when prescribed by the commanding officer.

2. Perform divine service aboard other ships and at shore stations and naval hospitals when directed by the senior officer present.

3. Facilitate performance of divine service by clergymen of churches other than his own as directed by the commanding officer.

4. Form voluntary classes for religious instruction, as directed by the commanding officer.

5. Supervise instruction of those deficient in elementary subjects, reporting quarterly in writing to his commanding officer on the character, hours and progress of instruction given each individual so instructed.

6. Visit the sick daily or oftener, unless their condition renders these visits inadvisable.

7. At quarters report to his battle station as directed by the commanding officer, who shall assign the chaplain a station where-at he may attend the wounded.

8. At daily quarters, report his presence aboard to the executive officer.

9. As required by Section 1398 R.S., report annually to the Secretary of the Navy (via official channels) all official services performed by him.

10. As provided by Section 1397 R.S., conduct public worship according to the manner and forms of his own church.

11. Before the ship reaches port, he shall ascertain the names of the men on board whose families reside in the immediate neighborhood of said port, and, after conference with the men, if they so desire he shall pay an official call on their homes, with the object of establishing a feeling of goodwill between the ship and the home.

12. He shall report to the commanding officer the names of the families visited.

#### DUTIES OF FLEET CHAPLAINS

a. To inspect the work of the chaplains at frequent intervals.

b. To advise, counsel and offer suggestions to the chaplains of the fleet concerning their work.

c. To arrange for services on board ships that do not carry chaplains. Also for interchange of chaplains of the different faiths so as to provide services for all.

d. To call frequent meetings of chaplains of the fleet for conference, discussion and adjustment of the matters pertaining to their work.

e. At the end of each quarter he shall make a written report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation concerning the chaplains and their work."

In interpretation of these regulations, the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains has recently published a document by one of the reserve chaplains entitled, "The Duties, Responsibilities and Conduct of the Chaplains," which was approved by an Examining Board of the War Department and by the Chaplain-in-Chief of the Army and the Chief Chaplain of the Navy, and which contains the following statements:



"The chaplain, first of all and above all, should be a devout man. I should use the term, consecrated by age, 'piety,' were it not that that term has been so misused as to lose its real meaning, but I will add an old phrase which must not lose its significance—the chaplain above all things should be 'a man of God.'

"No other qualifications, however valuable, can take the place of this. He represents infinitely more than human good-fellowship and sympathy. His cross is the symbol of the divine influence in human life. This emphasis is of the highest importance because so many of the surroundings and so much of the life of the soldier tend to obscure the light of idealism and of religion.

"The chaplain must not be hesitant to press upon the men the necessity for personal religion, doing it, of course, always persuasively and by those methods of approach to which men are susceptible, while avoiding those which have lost their effectiveness. The right kind of evangelistic appeal has not lost its force if wisely directed and from the lips of a man in whose personal religious life the men have faith and confidence.

"The chaplain needs to keep wide and intimate contacts outside of the Army. He must keep close to his denomination, and to the local churches near his post, and mingle fraternally in contiguous ministerial associations.

"The preceding considerations, however, need to be offset by the warning that he shall not permit himself to become perfunctorily militarized. His is a position in the Army distinct from any other. It is an office not so much concerned with regulations, orders and channels of communication, but rather that of an influence, the impartation of a spirit.

"Rank and all its privileges are to be held in the light of their practical values in enhancing his opportunity. While he should always be steadfastly loyal to the institution of which he is a part, ever ready to lend a hand in emergencies or on the presentation of special opportunity, he should not become an exponent of distinctly military matters or in any way entangle himself with such affairs as would tend to diminish his moral and spiritual interests. While making all due allowance for emergencies, a brave 'serving' chaplain is better than a 'fighting' chaplain. This branch of the service will fail if it is not kept clearly as 'non-combatant,' to use the technical term.

"Still more significant is the question of his own personal religious life in the home and in the quiet of his own soul. He can not bring men to God unless he lives with God himself.

"As a final word, I would urge above all things the spirit of unselfishness, the willingness to share privation without petulance or complaining, the avoidance of seeming to seek special privileges, and in all things maintaining a spirit of cheerfulness, hopefulness and an unflinching sense of humor."

Your Committee thus finds that there is a wide variance as to the attitude of the Chaplains in the interpretation of their duties and responsibilities. There is no question but that some have used themselves in propaganda for distinctly military matters

entirely outside their duties. In some cases, they have gone so far, either directly or indirectly, as to disparage and depreciate the movement for international friendship and peace. On the other hand it should be frankly said that there are Chaplains among the outstanding leaders for world brotherhood and peace.

Your Committee believes that this matter is of far greater importance than their official status and that the denominational committees and the churches might well make clear to the Chaplains their mind as to their attitude on this question, especially as the War and Navy Departments disclaim any responsibility on this matter. We would recall the statement of the Secretary of War on one disputed issue, in illustration:

"A Reserve officer, except when on active duty, is not subject to the Articles of War which govern the Armies of the United States, and it is not, and never has been, the policy of the War Department to prevent, in any manner, the expression of his views or to limit his activities."

In the last analysis, the matter should be taken up by the denominational committees with the Chaplains themselves. The denominations have the right to withdraw their approval of the continuance of commissions to Chaplains, whether Regular or Reserve. Your Committee feels, therefore, that this responsibility rests back upon the Chaplains and the committees responsible for their appointment. Indeed, both the Secretaries of War and Navy reminded us that the churches and not the Departments, selected the Chaplains and thus had these matters in their own hands.

Meanwhile the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, President Coolidge, in his recent address to the American Legion has expressed himself in clear terms on the general principle involved, and his address might well be referred to all officers of the Army and Navy, including the Chaplains.

It is to be noted that the function of your Committee was more limited even than the above statements would indicate. We were simply instructed to take up the question of placing the Chaplains on what was termed a non-military basis. The function of the Committee, therefore, is really discharged in the above statement of its conferences and correspondence with the War and Navy Departments.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM F. McDOWELL, *Chairman*  
 WILLIAM M. BELL  
 CHARLES H. BRENT  
 JAMES CANNON, JR.  
 W. STUART CRAMER  
 CHARLES E. BURTON  
 FREDERICK LYNCH  
 W. H. P. FAUNCE  
 J. ROSS STEVENSON  
 JOHN A. MARQUIS  
 FREDERICK H. KNUBEL  
 PETER AINSLIE

December 4, 1925.

The discussion was continued by Dr. Darby, Rev. C. C. Morrison, Dr. Joseph A. Vance and Captain Evan W. Scott, Chief Chaplain of the Navy.

VOTED: That the work of the special Committee of Twelve be approved.

The discussion on "What Contribution Should the Council Make to Releasing the Spiritual Forces Without Which None of the Programs Discussed Above Can Be Carried On?" was opened by Rev. William Horace Day. The discussion was continued by Rev. Charles L. Goodell and Rev. George G. Mahy.

The discussion on "Should the Council Continue to Maintain and Extend Its Relation with the Churches of Europe and Other Parts of the World?" was opened by Rev. Sylvester W. Beach and continued briefly by Fred S. Goodman.

By general consent the following two topics, included in the agenda adopted at the opening session, were referred to the Administrative Committee: "Should a representative of the Council be appointed to reside in the Near East for the purpose of developing relations of friendship, helpfulness and cooperation with Eastern Church leaders?" and "Has the Time Come for Some Form of Combination of the Forces of the Home Missions Council and the Federal Council?"

The Committee on Resolutions of Courtesy and Respect reported through Dr. William H. Black as follows:

The Committee on resolutions of Respect and Courtesy beg leave to report that there are so many things which have challenged our respect and called for an expression of courtesy and appreciation, that it is impossible to make a complete list. The following, therefore, have been singled out as ground of special appreciation and thanksgiving.

1. The arrangements for the hospitality by the people of Detroit, directed by their religious leaders, has been generous, considerate, sustained and thoughtful.

2. The Woodward Avenue Baptist Church and all of its conveniences have made it a model place for the holding of our conference. Its pastor and people are hereby affectionately thanked.

3. The press of the city has been kind in giving space to the reports of our meetings and the associated press is gratefully remembered because of its dissemination of our activities through a wide area.

4. The people of the community have been kind and thoughtful in directing us in our strange environment, so that we have had little difficulty in meeting our engagements and furthering the interest of the Executive Committee.

5. The program committee must be especially commended for

the inspiration which led them to arrange a program without formal speakers, and to have provided a real conference among the members on the important questions submitted.

6. The frankness, freedom and kindly differences of opinion which have been expressed on some of the vital issues brought before us have helped us to a better understanding of one another, a clearer appreciation of the vital things involved and the more judicious reaching of conclusions.

7. We are especially grateful for the hospitality extended by the Jewish Synagogue Beth El, including its Rabbi, officers and women who provided the banquet on Wednesday, and helped us materially in our work, as a Federal Council representing the spirit of Christ.

8. We appreciate very much the presence of leaders of various religious movements and activities, who by their presence have aided us in the work we have had on hand. We are grateful to any who by voice and presence have enabled us to reach conclusions concerning the great issue now before the American Churches and the American Government.

9. We are grateful for the visitors from the new United Churches of Canada, who by their presence have given confidence in our work of Christian unity for the time to come.

10. Our hearts have been warm and our hopes kindled by the visit of Mr. Davies, of Cardiff, Wales, representing the churches of Wales of many denominations, in sending him as a special messenger bearing a memorial on the subject of Peace to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The public service in the Central Methodist Church where the memorial was presented will long be cherished as one of the great experiences of Christian Fraternity and Goodwill.

11. For any and all other good things which have come to us we here tie in a bundle together, and express our most cordial appreciation for them.

Faithfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. BLACK

(Signed) THOMAS H. WHITE

(Signed) FRANKLIN P. BROWN

VOTED: To adopt this report by rising vote.

Rev. Morton C. Pearson, Secretary of the Detroit Council of Churches, was introduced by Dr. Macfarland and thanked by the Chairman.

Rev. J. Wellington Hoag, pastor of the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church, was presented and made a brief address.

The Credentials Committee reported as follows through Rev. A. J. C. Bond:

The Credentials Committee reports a total registration of 174 members and guests who have attended in whole or in part the sessions of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches, December 9-11, at Detroit, Michigan. They are listed as follows:



Members and Alternate Members of Executive Committee..	59
Administrative Committee .....	19
Corresponding Members .....	54
Executive and Administrative Staff.....	19
Moderators.....	7
Representatives of Affiliated, Cooperative and Consulta- tive Bodies .....	19
Federation Secretaries .....	15
Friendly Visitors .....	5
Guests .....	3

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Total registration .....	200
Total registration, eliminating duplicates.....	174

A. J. C. BOND  
 REVERDY C. RANSOM  
 WALTER W. VAN KIRK

On motion of Dr. North,

VOTED: That in view of the need of the strengthening of the fellowship of the denominations cooperating in the Federal Council of Churches, we request the Administrative Committee to arrange, if possible before the quadrennial meeting of the Council, or at that time, for such a gathering of the membership from the various constituent bodies as shall bring together the total membership of the Council for a sufficient time to consider in the largest possible way, the subjects involved in the cooperation and in the processes of the Council and the Churches which it represents; and That we request the officers of the Council to bring this matter in definite form to the Administrative Committee for its consideration.

VOTED: That the minutes of this session be referred to the Administrative Committee for any revision necessary and for approval.

VOTED: That any items of unfinished business be referred with power to the Administrative Committee.

VOTED: To adjourn.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony.

REV. RIVINGTON D. LORD,  
*Recording Secretary.*  
 WILLIAM H. ALLISON,  
 CHARLES E. SCHAEFFER,  
*Associate Secretaries.*

# REGISTRATION AT MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Detroit, Michigan, December 9-11, 1925

<i>President</i> .....	REV. S. PARKES CADMAN
<i>Chairman, Executive Committee</i> .....	BISHOP JOHN M. MOORE
<i>Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee</i> .....	REV. JOHN BALTZER
<i>Members ex-officiis</i> .....	<div> <div>REV. FRANK MASON NORTH</div> <div>REV. RIVINGTON D. LORD</div> <div>ALFRED R. KIMBALL</div> <div>DR. ROBERT E. SPEER</div> </div>

## Denominational Members and Corresponding Members

### *Northern Baptist Convention*

#### Principals

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony  
Rev. Albert G. Lawson

#### Alternates

Rev. W. H. Allison

#### Corresponding Members

Rev. John W. Elliott—Church and Social Service  
Rev. James H. Franklin—International Justice and Goodwill  
Rev. H. F. Stilwell—Evangelism  
Rev. Orlo J. Price—Church and Social Service

### *National Baptist Convention*

#### Principals

Professor J. D. Crenshaw  
Rev. W. H. Jernagin  
Rev. I. A. Thomas  
Rev. Thomas H. White

#### Alternate

Hon. Charles M. Roberson

#### Corresponding Members

Rev. L. Allen, Jr.—Evangelism  
Rev. R. A. Broyles—Evangelism  
Rev. J. E. East—Religious Bodies in Europe  
Rev. L. G. Jordon—Federal Council member  
Rev. W. F. Lovelace—Federal Council member

### *Free Baptist Churches*

#### Principals

Rev. Rivington D. Lord

#### Alternates

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony

### *Churches of God in North America (General Eldership)*

#### Principals

Rev. H. R. Lobb

#### Corresponding Members

Rev. J. L. Updegraph—Federal Council member

*Christian Church*

Alternates

- Rev. F. G. Coffin (appointed for meeting)
- Rev. W. W. Staley (appointed for meeting)

Corresponding Members

- Rev. W. H. Denison—Church and Social Service

*Congregational Churches*

Principals

- Rev. Charles E. Burton
- Rev. William Horace Day
- Rev. F. L. Fagley

Alternates

- Rev. George Cady (appointed for meeting)
- Rev. Chester B. Emerson (appointed for meeting)

Corresponding Members

- Rev. George Reid Andrews—Christian Education
- Rev. Hastings H. Hart—Church and Social Service
- Rev. Robert L. Kelly—Christian Education
- Rev. Harold M. Kingsley—Church and Race Relations
- Mrs. A. J. Lyman—Mercy and Relief
- Mrs. Charles S. Macfarland—Woman's Committee of International Justice and Goodwill
- Chaplain Evan W. Scott—Army and Navy Chaplains
- Rev. L. A. Weigle—Christian Education

*Disciples of Christ*

Principals

- Rev. B. A. Abbott
- Rev. C. C. Morrison

Corresponding Members

- Rev. Carl Agee—Federal Council alternate member
- President Miner Lee Bates—Federal Council alternate member
- Rev. L. W. McCreary—Religious Bodies in Europe

*Friends*

Principals

- Dr. Walter C. Woodward

Corresponding Members

- S. E. Nicholson—Editorial Council

*Evangelical Synod of North America*

Principals

- Rev. John Baltzer
- Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr

Alternates

- Rev. S. D. Press (appointed for meeting)

Corresponding Members

- Rev. C. G. Haas—Religious Bodies in Europe
- Otto Press—Editorial Council

*Evangelical Church*

Principals

- Bishop M. T. Maze

Alternates

- Bishop S. P. Spreng

Corresponding Members

Rev. George E. Epp—Religious Bodies in Europe  
 Rev. Edwin G. Frye—Federal Council member  
 Rev. T. C. Meckel—Federal Council member

*Methodist Episcopal Church*

Principals

E. H. Cherrington  
 Rev. William I. Haven  
 James R. Joy  
 Bishop Thomas Nicholson

Corresponding Members

Judson J. McKim—Federal Council member  
 Rev. Edward Laird Mills—Federal Council member  
 Mrs. Thomas Nicholson—International Justice and Goodwill  
 Rev. William H. Phelps—Editorial Council  
 Rev. A. B. Storms—Federal Council member  
 Rev. H. E. Woolever—Editorial Council  
 Rev. Charles V. Vickrey—Religious Bodies in Europe

*Methodist Episcopal Church, South*

Principals

Bishop James Cannon, Jr.  
 Bishop John M. Moore

Corresponding Members

J. Marion Culbreth—Church and Race Relations  
 Fennell P. Turner—International Justice and Goodwill  
 A. J. Weeks—Editorial Council  
 Rev. A. C. Zumbrunnen—Church and Social Service

*African Methodist Episcopal Church*

Principals

Rev. C. P. Cole

Alternates

Rev. Joseph Gomez (appointed for meeting)  
 Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom

*African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church*

Alternates

Bishop W. J. Walls

*Colored Methodist Episcopal Church*

Principals

\* Bishop R. A. Carter  
 Bishop C. H. Phillips

*Methodist Protestant Church*

Alternates

Rev. F. W. Lineberry (appointed for meeting)

*Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.*

Principals

Rev. W. H. Black  
 Dr. Robert E. Speer  
 Rev. Joseph A. Vance

Alternates

Rev. John A. Marquis



**Corresponding Members**

Rev. Sylvester W. Beach—Religious Bodies in Europe  
 Professor William Adams Brown—Research and Education  
 Rev. Samuel Callen—Federal Council alternate member  
 Fred S. Goodman—Religious Bodies in Europe  
 Landreth H. King—Board of Finance  
 Rev. George G. Mahy—Evangelism  
 Rev. Charles Stelzle—Church and Social Service  
 Rev. John R. Voris—Eastern Churches

*Presbyterian Church in the U. S.*

**Corresponding Members**

Miss Florence E. Quinlan—Church and Social Service  
 Rev. David M. Sweets—Editorial Council  
 Rev. George Summey—Federal Council member

*Protestant Episcopal Church*

**Alternates**

Rev. Henry Mottet (appointed for meeting)  
 Rt. Rev. Herman Page (appointed for meeting)

**Corresponding Members**

Rev. W. C. Emhardt—Religious Bodies in Europe  
 Very Reverend Henry B. Washburn—Federal Council member

*Reformed Church in America*

**Principals**

Rev. Albertus T. Broek

**Alternates**

Rev. John A. Dykstra

*Reformed Church in the U. S.*

**Principals**

Rev. W. Stuart Cramer  
 Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer

**Alternates**

Franklin P. Brown

**Corresponding Members**

Rev. Paul S. Leinbach—Editorial Council

*Seventh Day Baptist Churches*

**Principals**

Rev. Arthur E. Main  
 Rev. Ahva J. C. Bond

*United Brethren in Christ*

**Principals**

Rev. S. S. Hough

**Alternates**

Rev. Howard H. Russell (appointed for meeting)  
 Rev. W. G. Clippinger (appointed for meeting)

*United Presbyterian Church*

**Principals**

Rev. R. A. Hutchison  
 Rev. W. I. Wishart

**Corresponding Members**

Mrs. John Ferguson—Church and Race Relations

**Administrative Committee Members and Alternate Members**

Mrs. J. S. Allen  
 Professor William Adams Brown  
 Miss Helen Davis (alternate for Miss Cratty)  
 Mrs. John Ferguson  
 Dr. Robert L. Kelly  
 David G. Latshaw  
 Rev. Paul S. Leinbach  
 Hugh S. Magill  
 Rev. Orlo J. Price  
 Miss Florence E. Quinlan  
 Rev. Perry J. Rice (Western Committee)  
 Mrs. E. H. Silverthorn  
 Rev. Joshua Stansfield  
 Rev. Fred D. Stone (Western Committee)  
 Rev. George Summey  
 Fennell P. Turner  
 Professor Luther A. Weigle  
 Rev. Herbert L. Willett (Western Committee)  
 Oliver R. Williamson (Western Committee)

**Executive Secretaries and Administrative Staff**

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland  
 Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert  
 Rev. Sidney L. Gulick  
 Rev. Worth M. Tippy  
 Rev. Charles L. Goodell  
 Rev. F. Ernest Johnson  
 Dr. George E. Haynes  
 Rev. W. W. Alexander  
 Rev. John W. Herring  
 Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester  
 Rev. Walter W. Van Kirk  
 James Myers  
 Arthur E. Hungerford  
 Benson Y. Landis  
 Caroline W. Chase  
 Mrs. Jeanette W. Emrich  
 Clarissa H. Spencer  
 Genevieve Dayton  
 Helen Yergin

**Affiliated, Cooperating and Consultative Bodies**

*National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations*

Dr. W. W. Alexander  
 E. T. Colton  
 F. B. Freeman  
 David G. Latshaw  
 Rev. F. A. McCarl

*Committee on Cooperation in Latin America*

A. F. Wesley

*National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations*

Mrs. Harrie R. Chamberlin  
 Miss Helen A. Davis  
 Miss Henrietta Roelofs

*Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions*

Mrs. E. H. Silverthorn  
Mrs. Thomas Nicholson  
Mrs. Herbert E. Goodman

*Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America*

Rev. George E. Epp  
Mrs. Thomas Nicholson  
Fennell P. Turner

*Council of Women for Home Missions*

Mrs. John Ferguson  
Miss Florence E. Quinlan

*Council of Church Boards of Education*

Dr. Robert L. Kelly  
Bishop Thomas Nicholson

**Secretaries and Representatives from State and Local Councils of Churches**

Nolan R. Best, Baltimore, Maryland  
Rev. R. B. Blyth, Toledo, Ohio  
Rev. Daniel Brownlee, Columbus, Ohio  
Rev. Irvin E. Deer, Minneapolis, Minnesota  
Ernest N. Evans, Indianapolis, Indiana  
Rev. G. L. Ford, Youngstown, Ohio  
Rev. Thomas Hughes (representing Rev. E. R. Wright, Cleveland, Ohio)  
Rev. F. M. Larkin, Los Angeles, California  
Rev. B. F. Lamb, Columbus, Ohio  
Rev. Morton C. Pearson, Detroit, Michigan  
Rev. Orlo J. Price, Rochester, New York  
Rev. Perry J. Rice, Chicago, Illinois  
Mrs. C. T. Simonds, Rochester, New York  
Rev. Harry S. Wise, Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
Rev. Charles R. Zahniser, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

**Moderators and Presidents of Denominations**

Rev. John Baltzer, President General of the Evangelical Synod of North America  
Rev. Dan Bradley, Associate Moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Churches  
Rev. Frank G. Coffin, President of the General Convention of the Christian Church  
President A. D. Harmon, President of the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ  
Edward H. Rhoades, Jr., President of the Northern Baptist Convention  
Rev. George Summey, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States  
Rev. W. I. Wishart, Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church

**Special Guests**

Rev. Gwilym Davies, Honorary Director of the Welsh National  
Council of the League of Nations Union, officially representing  
the Churches of Wales

Rev. H. B. Storey, United Church of Canada

Rev. H. Royle, United Church of Canada

**Friendly Visitors**

Rev. Clyde F. Armitage

Rev. Henry Beets

John W. Faust

Miss Sadie Johnson

Rev. Harold I. Marshall



## **REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF FINANCE**

**To the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the  
Churches of Christ in America**

The Board of Finance has held meetings more frequently than previously during the year 1925, and has received constant reports from the several Departments.

During the early part of the year, in accordance with the action taken by the Federal Council at Atlanta, a concerted effort was made upon the part of the Secretaries to secure funds for advance work, with some success. The work of solicitation has been strengthened and the increase in receipts comes very largely from new contributors and the restoration of former contributors who had lapsed for a time.

The increased funds have been largely used for strengthening the secretarial force, these additions being for younger men in several Departments, and the addition of a woman to the staff.

### **Denominational Apportionments**

Some of the denominations have increased their apportionments and others have reduced them, due doubtless, in the latter case, to the financial situation in the denominational boards.

### **Personal Subscriptions**

As in previous years, there has been some loss of personal support mainly due to the fact that these contributors have assumed that the denomination had taken up the full responsibility. There is considerable confusion and misunderstanding because, in many cases, the denominational bodies name an amount in the budget of which, in some cases, only about one-third is realized.

### **Reserve Funds**

The Board is glad to record the beginning of a reserve fund, as shown by the Treasurer's report, mainly through legacies. We believe the time has come when the Council should begin an endowment fund, the interest of which only should be applied to its work.

### **Future Provision for the Staff**

A special committee appointed by the Administrative Committee is endeavoring to work out a plan whereby suitable

provision shall be made for members of the staff as they retire from service. It is hoped that, in a moderate way, this may go into effect during the coming year.

### Funds for Mercy and Relief

The Council has continued to act as the custodian of relief funds mainly for the churches of the Canal Zone and the churches in Europe.

### The Budget for 1926

The Board of Finance, in its report to the Quadrennial Meeting of the Council in Atlanta, forecast the sum of \$315,000 as needed for 1926 to provide for anticipated expansion of its work. The Board feels, however, that in recommending the budget for 1926 it should be done on the basis of the actual receipts of 1925, so far as they are likely to be renewed. We recommend, however, that the several Departments may expand their work, as approved from time to time by the Administrative Committee and the Executive Committee of the Board of Finance, when specially designated funds are obtained without prejudice to the regular income.

In those cases where departments have deficits carried over, it is understood that these shall come out of the regular budgets, in whole or in part, of the respective departments, in which provision should be made for the transposition of items without exceeding the total amount, and it is recommended that this matter be referred, with power, to the Executive Committee of the Board of Finance.

The Board of Finance has received from the Departments their budgets in more detailed form, but has put them here under general items for the Executive Committee.

### Regular Budget for Year 1926

#### *General Expenses*

Administration: Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Private Secretaries .....	\$18,000
Office Staff: Salaries .....	15,000
Office Expenses: Stationery, Postage, etc....	8,000
Telephone, Telegrams and Cable .....	1,500
Travel and Expense of Meetings .....	4,000
Rent, Central Offices .....	3,500
Publication and Printing .....	3,500
Retiring Fund .....	2,500
Treasurer's Department .....	8,000
Incidentals, Interest and Contingent Fund.....	1,500
Department of Promotion and Publicity.....	16,000
Religious Publicity Service .....	12,000

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\$93,500

*State and Local Organization*

Amount estimated .....	14,000	
	<hr/>	\$107,500

*Washington Office, including the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains*

Administration: Secretary and Office Secretary	\$5,120	
Rent .....	1,500	
Office Expense, Stationery, Postage, etc. ....	1,500	
Printing, Publication and Publicity .....	900	
Travel and Expense of Meetings .....	500	
	<hr/>	\$9,520

*Western Office*

Estimate on present basis .....		\$1,000
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*Commission on Evangelism and Life Service*

Administration: Secretaries .....	\$7,820	
Office Expense .....	2,000	
Printing and Publication .....	1,080	
Conferences .....	400	
Travel .....	700	
	<hr/>	\$12,000

*Commission on the Church and Social Service*

Administration: Secretaries .....	\$19,600	
Office Expense .....	2,600	
Printing and Publication .....	1,800	
Travel and Expense of Meetings .....	3,500	
	<hr/>	\$27,500

Of the above, \$9,500 is contingent upon the continuance of special funds designated for special service.

*Commission on the Church and Race Relations*

Administration: Secretaries .....	\$6,350	
Office Expense .....	2,950	
Printing and Publication .....	1,500	
Travel and Expense of Meetings .....	1,700	
	<hr/>	\$12,500

There is urgent need for an additional secretary, an increased number of inter-racial conferences on the field, and more extensive publication, impossible under the above budget. The addition of \$10,000 is authorized in case the necessary funds can be secured for the permanent continuance of the work, over and above the present income of the Commission.

*Commission on International Justice and Goodwill*

Administration: Secretaries .....	\$18,850	
Office Expense, including Stenographers .....	10,200	
Printing, Publication and Publicity .....	21,000	
Travel, Meetings and Conferences .....	4,500	
Reserve Fund .....	1,450	
	<hr/>	\$56,000

Appropriation for Committee on Eastern Churches .....	500	
	<hr/>	\$56,500

The above is subject to increase dependent upon the securing of special anticipated contributions designated for advance budget.

*Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians* (A Committee of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill)

Administration: Secretaries and Stenographer .....	\$7,000	
Office Expense .....	900	
Travel and Expense of Meetings .....	1,500	
Printing and Publicity .....	1,100	
Field Work .....	4,500	
	<hr/>	\$15,000

This budget is with the understanding that \$10,000 designated for this work is secured.

*Commission on Christian Education*

Administration: Secretaries .....	\$6,820	
Office Expense .....	1,130	
Printing and Publication .....	125	
Travel and Expense of Meetings .....	125	
Expense of Year Book of the Churches.....	800	
	<hr/>	\$9,000
Committee on Religious Drama .....	5,900	
	<hr/>	\$14,900

The above apportionment for the Committee on Religious Drama is contingent upon securing funds promised for that service.

*Department of Research and Education*

Administration: Secretaries .....	\$8,080	
Research and Office Staff .....	16,650	
Office Expense .....	10,070	
Printing and Publication .....	3,800	
Travel and Expense of Meetings .....	1,400	
Contingent Fund .....	500	
Special Research Projects .....	1,500	
	<hr/>	\$42,000

*Committee on Financial and Fiduciary Matters*

Estimated Expense for the Year .....	\$1,500	
	<hr/>	
Total Budget .....		\$299,920

*Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe*

This Commission is separately financed by the cooperating denominational boards and committees.

Estimated on the basis of 1925, the budget is as follows:

Administration: Secretary in Europe, including		
Expenses .....	\$5,000	
Conferences in Europe .....	1,800	
Office Expense, including stenographic service..	1,500	
Printing and Publication .....	1,000	
Travel and Expense of Meetings .....	500	
	<hr/>	\$9,800



Attention should be called to the fact that certain recently organized committees, not included or only included for nominal amounts in the budget, are in process of development, including the Committee on Relations with the Eastern Churches. The Board recommends that such developing Departments be permitted, when special funds are secured, without injury to the regular income, to present their budgets to the Board of Finance for approval, after the work to be undertaken has been approved by the Administrative Committee.

The Board of Finance realizes that the Federal Council is a growing organism, that new opportunities for cooperative service are constantly developing, and the Board stands ready to approve the necessary advances in budget, but only on condition that the funds are secured in advance.

Respectfully submitted,

ORRIN R. JUDD

JOHN M. GLENN

LANDRETH H. KING

FRANK H. MANN

*Committee on Budget.*

December 9, 1925.

# REPORT OF THE TREASURER

1925

## INCOME

BALANCES ON HAND, DECEMBER 31, 1924	
General Wartime Commission (continuation fund).....	\$1,575.78
Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians.....	6,181.33
Total .....	<u>\$7,757.11</u>

DENOMINATIONAL APPORTIONMENTS .....	\$79,038.43
Denominational Contributions for Special Departments:	

Washington Office .....	\$2,625.00
Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe.....	4,500.00
Department of Research and Education .....	3,000.00
Commission on the Church and Race Relations .....	1,149.96
Commission on Evangelism and Life Service .....	700.00
	<u>11,974.96</u>

Total from Denominations .....	91,013.39
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STATE AND LOCAL FEDERATIONS .....	600.00
COOPERATING BODIES:	

Church Peace Union for the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill .....	\$9,100.00
Church Peace Union for the Commission on Councils of Churches .....	2,000.00
Russell Sage Foundation for the Commission on the Church and Race Relations.....	5,000.00
From several bodies for the Commission on the Church and Race Relations .....	923.12
From several bodies for the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill .....	3,105.08
From several bodies for the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe..	850.00
Cooperating Bodies for the Commission on Councils of Churches .....	3,182.96
Universalist General Convention for the Commission on the Church and Social Service...	7,000.00
American Social Hygiene Association for the Commission on the Church and Social Service	625.00
Evangelical Alliance for the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service .....	200.00
Conference Fund for the Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians .....	6,000.00
	<u>37,986.16</u>

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS .....	\$164,107.35
LITERATURE, INFORMATION SERVICE AND PUBLICITY SERVICE .....	14,323.48
GENERAL SERVICES .....	13,396.86
INCOME FROM RESERVE FUND .....	828.75

## DEBIT BALANCE CARRIED OVER INTO 1926:

General Fund .....	\$10,422.02
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## LESS CREDIT BALANCES OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

Commission on International Justice and Goodwill .....	\$4,408.26
Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians .....	5,259.50
	<u>9,667.76</u>

December 31, 1925—Net Deficit .....	754.26
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\$330,767.36**EXPENSES**

## DEBIT BALANCES FROM 1924:

Huguenot Walloon Commission .....	\$1,080.86
Commission on Councils of Churches .....	7,277.62
Commission on the Church and Social Service .....	1,050.00
Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.....	4,520.21
Department of Research and Education .....	3,698.76
	<u>\$17,627.45</u>

**General Expenses**

Administration: Secretaries and Assistant Secretary .....	\$17,499.84
Office Staff—Clerical Service .....	14,527.15
Office Expense: Property, Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc. ....	12,347.71
Telephone, Telegraph, Cable .....	2,047.20
Travel and Expense of Meetings .....	4,408.55
Publication and Library .....	5,009.11
Incidentals, Interest and Contingent Fund ....	1,286.21
Retiring Fund .....	2,499.96
Treasurer's Department .....	8,104.50
Department of Promotion and Publicity.....	25,055.40
Religious Publicity Service .....	9,833.03
Expended for prizes .....	275.30
	<u>102,893.96</u>

**Washington Office**

Administration .....	3,350.00
Clerical Service .....	1,685.00
Office Expense: Rent, Stationery, Postage, etc. ....	4,615.72
Printing and Publication .....	776.46
Travel and Expense of Meetings .....	699.07
Expense of Conferences .....	418.22
	<u>11,544.47</u>

**Western Office**

Administration. ....	1,200.00
Office Expense .....	976.24
Printing and Publication .....	33.75
Travel .....	45.00
	<u>2,254.99</u>

**Commission on Councils of Churches**

Administration .....	\$2,862.98	
Office Expense .....	476.69	
Printing and Publication .....	236.32	
Travel .....	1,171.31	
		<hr/>
		\$4,747.30

**Commission on Evangelism and Life Service**

Administration .....	7,828.70	
Office Expense .....	610.43	
Printing and Publication .....	2,556.29	
Travel .....	2,340.78	
		<hr/>
		13,336.20

**Commission on Christian Education**

Administration .....	2,981.64	
Office Expense .....	353.06	
Printing and Publication .....	687.24	
Travel .....	342.27	
		<hr/>
		4,364.21

**Commission on the Church and Social Service**

Administration .....	16,008.97	
Office Expense .....	1,269.58	
Printing and Publication .....	1,818.91	
Travel .....	3,155.86	
		<hr/>
		22,253.32

**Commission on the Church and Race Relations**

Administration .....	8,287.67	
Office Expense .....	845.50	
Printing and Publication .....	2,944.58	
Travel .....	1,241.82	
		<hr/>
		13,319.57

**Commission on International Justice and Goodwill**

Administrative Staff .....	14,379.71	
Office Expense .....	3,038.84	
Printing and Publicity .....	17,013.53	
Dept. of Promotion, Treasurer's Dept., and other Cooperative Expenses .....	5,000.00	
Cooperative Expenses at Washington .....	2,000.00	
Information Service .....	2,250.00	
Travel, Conferences and Meetings .....	7,098.28	
Secretary in Europe .....	1,800.00	
Purchase of Coins for Resale .....	1,115.70	
		<hr/>
		53,696.06

**Committee on Goodwill between Jews  
and Christians:**

Administration .....	\$6,525.02	
Office Expense .....	785.76	
Printing and Publication .....	965.40	
Travel .....	2,927.65	
Conference Fund Expense .....	9,159.00	
		<hr/>
		20,362.83
		<hr/>
		74,058.89



**Department of Research and Education**

Administration .....	\$8,080.00	
Research and Investigation Staff .....	22,289.21	
Office Expense .....	6,027.31	
Printing and Publication .....	15,501.93	
Travel .....	3,494.06	
Conference on Economic Factors .....	1,214.17	
		\$56,606.68

**Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe**

Administration in Europe .....	4,599.96	
Office Expense .....	41.73	
Printing and Publication .....	371.79	
Travel and Expense of Meetings .....	870.32	
Conferences in Europe .....	750.00	
		6,633.80

**Committee on Financial and Fiduciary Matters**

Office Expense .....	66.47	
Printing and Publication .....	557.77	
Expense of Meetings .....	149.07	
		773.31

**General Wartime Commission**

(Continuation Committee) . 282.48

**Department of Printing and Publication (United Process Co.)**

## Expenditures:

Office Expense .....	\$5,855.35	
Outside Service .....	732.07	
Wages .....	17,731.14	
Postage .....	16,802.16	
		41,120.72

## Receipts:

Services in 1925 .....	41,049.99	
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Net deficit .....	70.73	
		\$330,767.36

**SEPARATE FUNDS FOR SPECIAL CAUSES**

The following funds for the purposes named have been raised and cared for by the Treasurer of the Council:

**Committee on Religious Work on the Canal Zone**

## RECEIVED

Balance on hand December 31, 1924.....	\$14,858.98	
Denominational contributions:		
United Presbyterian Church .....	2,500.00	
Presbyterian Church in U. S. A. ....	5,000.00	
Methodist Episcopal Church .....	6,000.00	
Congregational Churches .....	1,000.00	
American Baptist Home Mission Society ....	1,100.00	
Individuals .....	16,209.89	
Interest on deposits .....	118.36	
		\$46,787.23

## PAID

Office Expense and Supplies .....	\$141.37	
Printing and Publication .....	182.13	
Travel .....	805.82	
Union Church on the Canal Zone .....	42,700.00	
Payments on account of temporary loans .....	1,500.00	
Balance on hand December 31, 1925 .....	1,457.91	
		<u>\$46,787.23</u>

**Central Bureau for the Relief of the Evangelical Churches  
of Europe**

## RECEIVED

Balance due Central Bureau December 31, 1924.....	\$8,433.91	
From Denominations, Churches and Individuals .....	89,799.42	
		<u>\$98,233.33</u>

## PAID

To the Central Bureau .....	\$79,537.86	
Balance on hand December 31, 1925.....	18,695.47	
		<u>\$98,233.33</u>

The "Central Bureau" is the relief agency created by the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe and is administered by Trustees, of whom Albert G. Lawson is the Treasurer.

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1925**

## ASSETS

Cash in banks and on hand.....	\$26,164.09	
Accounts receivable:		
Miscellaneous, for services rendered by		
United Process Company .....	\$2,586.43	
Citizenship Conference .....	8.20	
		<u>2,594.63</u>
Securities:		
300 shares of Brown Shoe Co. no par value stock.		} Not carried at any value
5 shares Chapin Sacks Corp. first preferred 8 per cent stock, par \$100. each.		
\$500 Commodore Hotel, Miami, Fla., 7½ per cent bonds due March 15, 1931.		
\$500 Franklin Hotel Co. 8 per cent bonds, due April 15, 1928.		
\$500 F. S. Royster Guano Co. 8 per cent bonds, called February 16, 1926.		
Contribution receivable (evidenced by note)....	3,500.00	
Inventory of supplies, department of printing and publication .....	715.40	
		<u>\$32,974.12</u>

## LIABILITIES

Note payable to bank .....	\$3,500.00	
Amount due Central Bureau for Relief of Evangelical Churches in Europe on designated funds .....	\$25,067.60	
Less deficit, administration account ..	6,372.13	
		<u>18,695.47</u>

Committee on Religious Work on the Canal Zone (unexpended balance) .....	\$1,457.91	
Commission on International Justice and Goodwill (unexpended balance) .....	4,408.26	
Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Chris- tians (unexpended balance) .....	5,259.50	
		<hr/>
	\$33,321.14	
Reserve Fund, balance .....	\$10,075.00	
General Fund, deficit .....	10,422.02	
		<hr/>
	347.02	
		<hr/>
		\$32,974.12

*Note*—Legacy from Estate of Edward H. Haskell, due to be received January 8, 1929, in the amount of \$5,000, not included above.

FRANK H. MANN,  
Treasurer.

We have examined the accounts of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1925, and we certify that, in our opinion, the annexed balance sheet sets forth correctly the financial position as at that date, after applying cash receipts aggregating \$25,839.03 received subsequent thereto.

We further certify that the cash receipts recorded in the books have been properly reflected in the accompanying statements and were deposited in the bank accounts and that the expenditures shown by the said books were supported by paid checks.

The accompanying statements of the financial transactions applicable to the fiscal year ended December 31, 1925, have been prepared from the information shown by the records of the Council.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. AND MONTGOMERY,  
*Accountants and Auditors.*

New York, April 15, 1926.

## OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL, 1924-1928

<i>Former Presidents</i> .....	{	BISHOP E. R. HENDRIX DEAN SHAILER MATHEWS REV. FRANK MASON NORTH DR. ROBERT E. SPEER
<i>President</i> .....		REV. S. PARKES CADMAN
<i>Honorary Secretary</i> .....		REV. ELIAS B. SANFORD
<i>Recording Secretary</i> .....		REV. RIVINGTON D. LORD
<i>Honorary Treasurer</i> .....		ALFRED R. KIMBALL
<i>Treasurer</i> .....		FRANK H. MANN
<i>General Secretary</i> .....		REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
<i>General Secretary</i> .....		REV. SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT

### Vice-Presidents

<i>Northern Baptist Convention</i>	Hon. Carl E. Milliken, Collector of Customs, Portland, Me.
<i>National Baptist Convention</i>	Rev. P. James Bryant, 261 East Cain Street, Atlanta, Ga.
<i>Free Baptist Churches</i>	Hon. Lindley M. Webb, 396 Congress Street, Portland, Me.
<i>Christian Church</i>	Rev. Frank G. Coffin, 406 East Daniel Street, Albany, Mo.
<i>Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership)</i>	Rev. W. H. Guyer, Findlay, Ohio.
<i>Congregational Churches</i>	Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Center Church House, Hartford, Conn.
<i>Disciples of Christ</i>	Rev. F. W. Burnham, 425 De Baliviere Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
<i>Evangelical Church</i>	Bishop M. T. Maze, 1924 Green Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
<i>Evangelical Synod of North America</i>	Rev. Paul A. Menzel, 2951 Tilden Street, Washington, D. C.
<i>Friends</i>	Prof. Rufus M. Jones, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
<i>Methodist Episcopal Church</i>	Bishop Luther B. Wilson, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
<i>Methodist Episcopal Church, South</i>	Bishop John M. Moore, 1308 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas.
<i>African Methodist Episcopal Church</i>	Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, 923 18th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.
<i>African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church</i>	Bishop L. W. Kyles, 1612 East 14th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.
<i>Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America</i>	Bishop C. H. Phillips, 10828 Drexel Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
<i>Methodist Protestant Church</i>	Rev. T. H. Lewis, 2844 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C.
<i>Primitive Methodist Church</i>	Rev. Elijah Humphries, Billerica Center, Mass.
<i>Moravian Church</i>	Bishop C. L. Moench, 33 S. South Carolina Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.



*Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.*

Rev. John A. Marquis, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

*Presbyterian Church in the U. S.*

Rev. John M. Wells, Sumter, S. C.

*Protestant Episcopal Church, National Council of the*

Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, 237 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

*Reformed Church in America*

Rev. John E. Kuizenga, 4 East 14th Street, Holland, Mich.

*Reformed Church in the United States*

Rev. Paul S. Leinbach, 15th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Reformed Episcopal Church*

Rev. Forrest E. Dager, 3618 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Seventh Day Baptist Churches*

President S. O. Bond, Salem, W. Va.

*United Brethren in Christ*

Bishop C. J. Kephart, 3936 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo.

*United Presbyterian Church*

Rev. D. F. McGill, 317 Home Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.

(Rev. J. Knox Montgomery, alternate for Dr. McGill)

## MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

**Northern Baptist Convention**

Rev. William H. Allison.....Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.  
 Mrs. W. S. Abernethy...715 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Professor F. L. Anderson...169 Homer St., Newton Center, Mass.  
 Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony...105 East 22nd St., New York City  
 Rev. Robert A. Ashworth.....45 Bayley Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.  
 President C. A. Barbour...300 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Rev. L. C. Barnes.....459 Marlborough Road, Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Rev. G. N. Brink.....140 W. Mesa Street, Claremont, Calif.  
 Mrs. G. W. Coleman.....177 W. Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.  
 President W. H. P. Faunce..Brown University, Providence, R. I.  
 Rev. James H. Franklin.....276 Fifth Avenue, New York City  
 A. H. Gordon.....23 Norwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 President C. D. Gray.....Bates College, Lewiston, Me.  
 Rev. Howard B. Grose.....276 Fifth Avenue, New York City  
 Rev. E. A. Hanley.....First Baptist Church, Berkeley, Calif.  
 Rev. M. A. Levy.....40 Bartlett Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.  
 Rev. Albert G. Lawson.....Meredith, N. Y.  
 Rev. Rivington D. Lord, Hotel Mohawk,  
 Washington and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 President J. W. Million.....3407 Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa  
 Dean Shailer Mathews.....University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
 Hon. Carl E. Milliken.....Custom House, Portland, Me.  
 Mrs. William A. Montgomery, 144 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Rev. John M. Moore.....488 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Mrs. H. W. Peabody.....Beverly, Mass.  
 President Rush Rhees...440 University Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.  
 W. C. Richardson.....26 Broadway, New York City  
 Rev. C. H. Sears.....276 Fifth Avenue, New York City  
 Rev. H. F. Stilwell.....1142 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio  
 Rev. H. J. White.....Baptist Church, White Plains, N. Y.  
 Rev. Charles L. White.....23 East 26th Street, New York City  
 Rev. A. W. Wishart....Fountain Street Baptist Church,  
 Grand Rapids, Mich.

**National Baptist Convention**

Rev. J. A. Booker.....	Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. W. A. Bowren...1060	Washington Blvd., Kansas City, Kans.
Rev. R. L. Bradby.....	441 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Rev. W. W. Brown.....	143 West 131st Street, New York City
Dr. P. James Bryant.....	261 East Cain Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. J. R. Burdett.....	807 Andrews Street, Houston, Texas
Rev. J. T. Caston.....	4348 Bell Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. R. M. Caver.....	700½ W. Ninth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. A. A. Cosey.....	Vicksburg, Miss.
Rev. T. O. Fuller.....	Howe Institute, Memphis, Tenn.
Rev. J. Goins.....	817 Washington Street, Springfield, Mo.
Rev. J. W. Goodgame.....	1523 Avenue F, Birmingham, Ala.
Rev. W. F. Graham.....	1631 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. S. E. Griggs.....	Memphis, Tenn.
Rev. William Haynes.....	412 Fourth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. J. H. Henderson.....	248 Palmetto Street, Hot Springs, Ark.
H. W. Holloway.....	Box 287, Helena, Ark.
Professor R. B. Hudson.....	P. O. Box 455, Selma, Ala.
Rev. E. W. D. Isaac.....	409 Gray Street, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. D. V. Jamison.....	1605 Lapsley Avenue, Selma, Ala.
Rev. W. H. Jernagin, 1341	Third Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. A. M. Johnson...308	W. California St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Rev. L. G. Jordan.....	412 Fourth Avenue, N., Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. J. E. Knox.....	Houston College, Houston, Tex.
Rev. W. F. Lovelace.....	Box 387, Wynne, Ark.
Rev. George McNeal.....	1816 N. 3rd Street, Kansas City, Kans.
Rev. W. H. Moses.....	35 East 125th Street, New York City
Rev. S. A. Mosley.....	4333 W. Bell Place, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. C. H. Parrish.....	847 South 6th Street, Louisville, Ky.
Rev. G. W. Robinson.....	1009 West 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa
D. S. Shadd.....	N. Holly Street, Helena, Ark.
Rev. George E. Stevens.....	4265 Finney Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. Steward.....	608 South 5th Street, Louisville, Ky.
Rev. I. A. Thomas.....	1717 Benson Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
Rev. B. J. F. Westbrook....	520 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Rev. Thomas H. White.....	456 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Rev. W. H. Williams.....	735 West 9th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Rev. W. Arlington Wilson....	2813 Thomas Avenue, Dallas, Texas
Rev. A. D. Williams.....	383 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. L. K. Williams.....	3115 South Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**Free Baptist Churches**

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony..	105 East 22nd St., New York City
Rev. Rivington D. Lord, Hotel	Mohawk,
	Washington and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y.
President Henry F. McDonald.....	Harpers Ferry, W. Va.
Dr. Joseph W. Mauck.....	173 Hillsdale Street, Hillsdale, Mich.
Rev. George F. Mosher.....	107 Howland Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Rev. Thomas H. Stacy.....	Sandwich Center, N. H.

**General Convention of the Christian Church**

Rev. W. W. Staley.....	Lock Box 144, Suffolk, Va.
Rev. J. O. Atkinson.....	Elon College, N. C.
Rev. Frank G. Coffin.....	406 E. Daniel Street, Albany, Mo.
Rev. Martyn Summerbell.....	Lakemont, N. Y.
Rev. J. F. Burnett.....	Dayton, Ohio

*Alternates*

Rev. G. A. Conibear.....	Lakemont, N. Y.
Rev. W. G. Sargent.....	215 Bucklin Street, Providence, R. I.
Rev. Hugh A. Smith.....	Versailles, Ohio
W. R. Sailer.....	Milford, N. J.
Rev. L. E. Smith.....	Norfolk, Va.
Rev. Alva M. Kerr.....	C. P. A. Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

**Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership)**

Rev. J. L. Updegraph.....	205 Frazer Street, Findlay, Ohio
Rev. W. H. Guyer.....	Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio
Rev. L. A. Luckenbill.....	Columbia City, Ind.
Rev. H. R. Lobb.....	Shippensburg, Pa.

*Alternates*

Rev. C. A. Byler.....	Center Street, Westminster, Md.
Rev. F. O. Eaken.....	West Newton, Pa.
Rev. S. G. Yahn.....	Harrisburg, Pa.
Rev. A. G. Herr.....	703 Liberty Street, Franklin, Pa.

**Congregational Churches**

Chaplain John T. Axton,	Office of the Chief of Chaplains, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Charles E. Burton.....	287 Fourth Avenue, New York City
Rolfe Cobleigh, The Congregationalist,	14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. A. Z. Conrad.....	Park Street Church, Boston, Mass.
W. B. Davis.....	327 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio
Rev. William Horace Day....	877 Park Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Rev. H. P. Dewey.....	500 Groveland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. Chester B. Emerson.....	820 Blaine Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Rev. F. L. Fagley.....	287 Fourth Avenue, New York City
Mrs. Frank Ferry.....	391 Sheridan Road, Winnetka, Ill.
Rev. D. F. Fox.....	993 N. Madison Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.
Rev. R. W. Gammon.....	19 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Chauncey Hawkins.....	1812 Federal Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
David P. Jones.....	236 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. Irving Maurer.....	846 College Street, Beloit, Wis.
President W. J. Moulton.....	331 Hammond Street, Bangor, Me.
Rev. J. R. Nichols.....	1640 Farwell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Rockwell H. Potter..	Center Church House, Hartford, Conn.
Rev. H. H. Proctor.....	1597 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fred B. Smith.....	70 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Rev. Russell H. Stafford....	Pilgrim Cong'l Church, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Franklin H. Warner,	30 Ridgeview Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

**Disciples of Christ**

Rev. B. A. Abbott.....	2712 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. Peter Ainslie.....	504 N. Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. F. W. Burnham.....	425 De Baliviere Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. George A. Campbell,	Union Avenue Christian Church,
	St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. J. Castleberry.....	1116 Cypress Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio
Rev. C. M. Chilton.....	917 Faraon Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
Rev. A. E. Cory.....	Kinston, N. C.

Rev. R. H. Crossfield.....1610 Colonial Avenue, Norfolk, Va.  
John Ray Ewers.....5510 Wilkins Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Rev. R. Graham Frank....Central Christian Church, Dallas, Tex.  
Rev. John R. Golden.....236 North Edward Street, Decatur, Ill.  
Rev. J. H. Goldner, Euclid Ave. Christian Church, Cleveland, Ohio  
W. H. Hoover.....N. Canton, Ohio  
Rev. Ray E. Hunt.....First Christian Church, Lincoln, Neb.  
Rev. Finis S. Idleman.....142 West 81st Street, New York City  
Rev. Edgar D. Jones....Central Christian Church, Detroit, Mich.  
R. A. Long.....601 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Frank H. Main, Pennsylvania Bldg.,  
15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.  
President I. N. McCash.....Phillips University, East Enid, Okla.  
Rev. C. S. Medbury.....University Station, Des Moines, Iowa  
Rev. H. O. Pritchard.....222 Downey Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Rev. W. F. Rothenburger.....Springfield, Ill.  
C. M. Rodefer.....Bellaire, Ohio  
Professor Alva W. Taylor, 821 Occidental Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Rev. L. N. D. Wells.....4708 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas  
Rev. Earl Wilefy.....1483 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C.  
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H. C. Du Bose.....Sanford, Fla.

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 Bishop Robert L. Rudolph...103 S. 36th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Rev. William A. Freemantle...1617 Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pa.



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 Rev. W. G. Clippinger.....Westerville, Ohio  
 Bishop H. H. Fout.....800 Middle Drive, Woodruff Place,  
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 Rev. S. S. Hough.....415 Otterbein Press Bldg., Dayton, Ohio  
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